The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)

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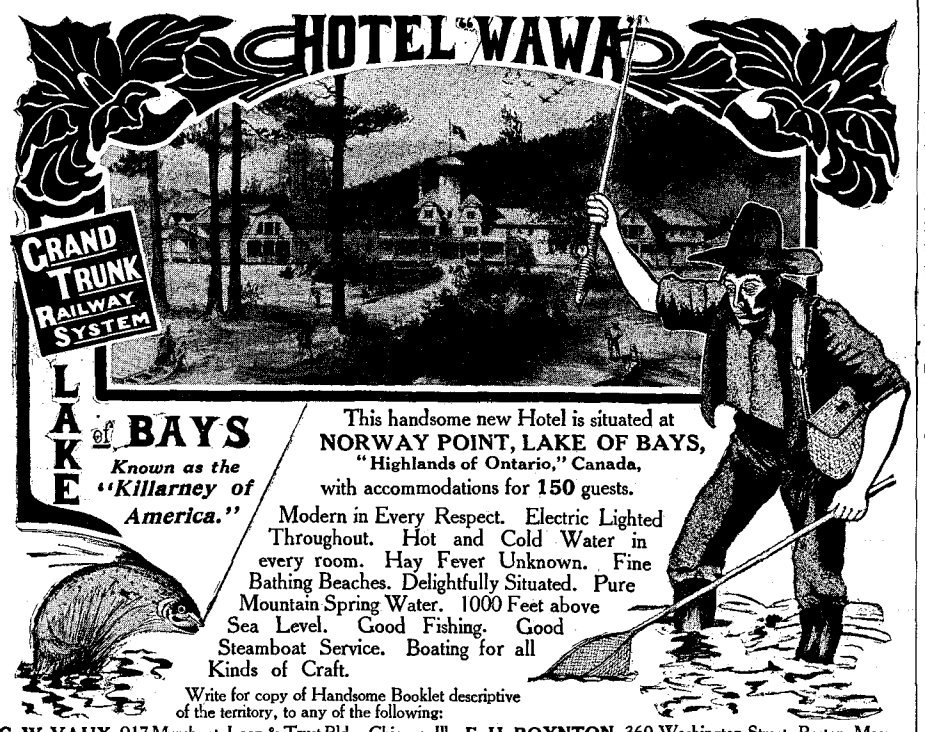

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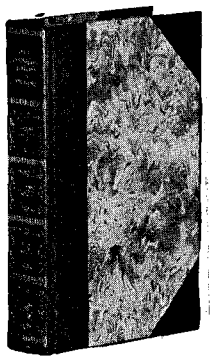

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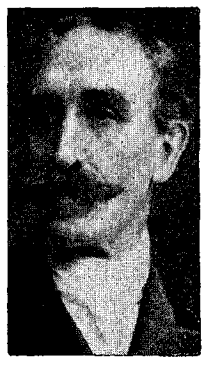

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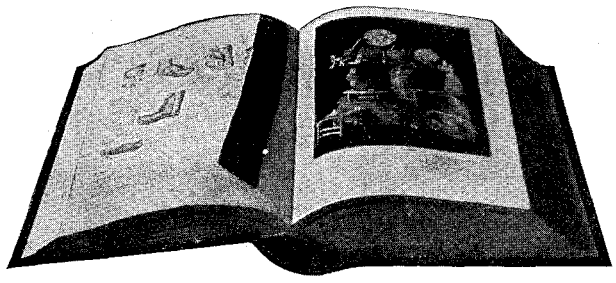

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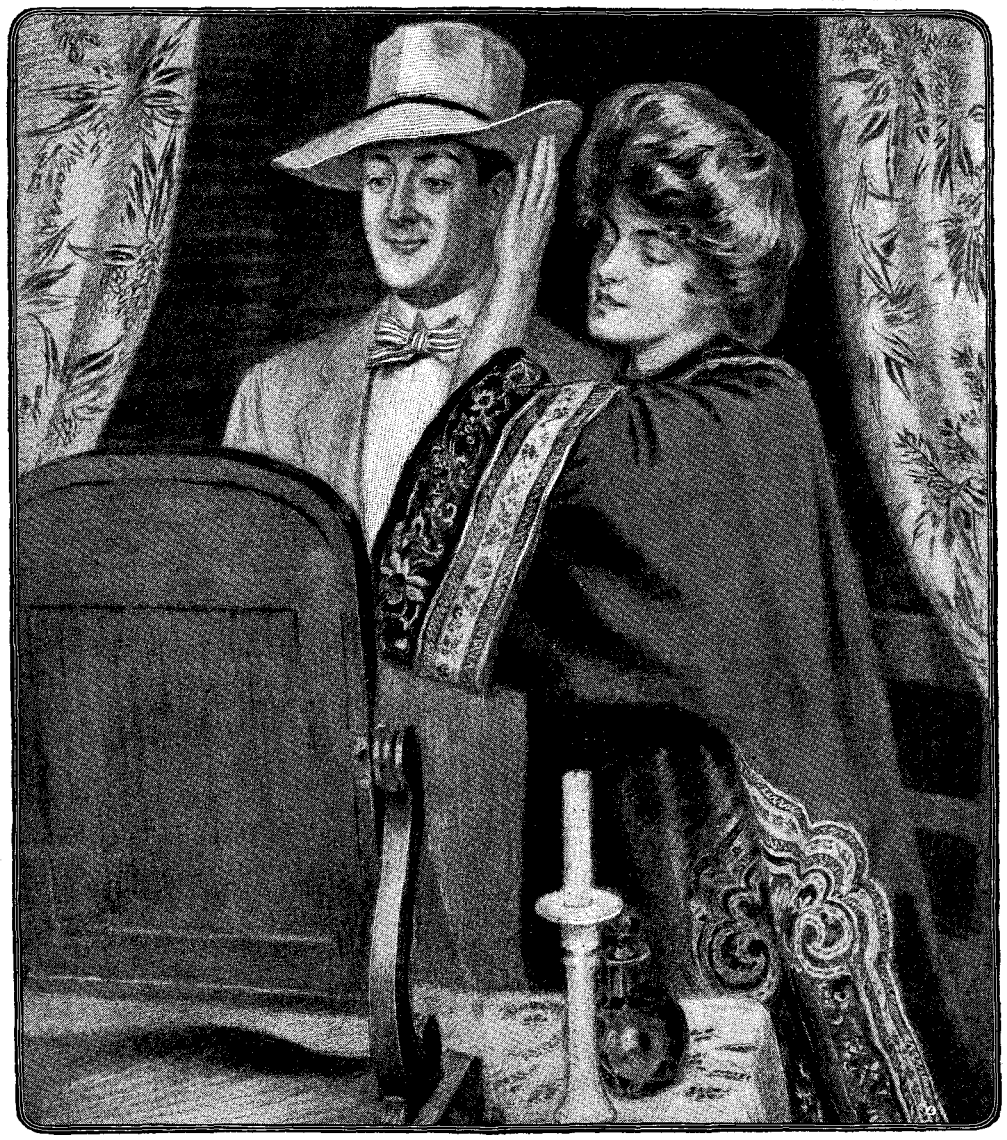

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VOL. XXXVII., NO. 5 NEW YORK, AUGUST 1, 1908 WHOLE NUMBER, 954

TOPICS OF THE DAY

THE NAVY'S PART IN OUR IMMIGRATION PROBLEM

EVEN if we abandoned the Monroe Doctrine and handed over to some other Power the Panama Canal and all our foreign possessions, said the President to the admirals and commanders in convention last week at the Newport Naval War College, we would still need a "foot-loose and hard-hitting navy" if we are to exercise our "undoubted right" to choose "what people, what persons, shall come to this country to live, to work, to become citizens." Altho the President's address, which was avowedly a message to the American people rather than to the distinguished naval officers who formed his immediate audience, was replete with vigorous and characteristic passages, no feature of it has caused so much stir among the press as this frank reference to the international friction likely to be born of our immigration problem. As a consequence of the hundreds of thousands of aliens who are constantly pouring into the United States from all parts of the world, he went on to say, "there are points of friction between this country and other countries such as exist in no other nation." To quote further:

"It is very possible that we shall have to exercise a continually greater supervision, a continually greater exercise of the right of rejection among immigrants that come hither, and shall, it may be, take an attitude that will tend at first to provoke friction. . . . It is absolutely necessary that if we claim for ourselves the right to choose who shall come here, we shall be in trim to uphold that right if any Power challenges it, and it can not be upheld by words, it can not be upheld by a coast-defense navy. It can be upheld only by the possession of an efficient fighting navy, a navy able to preserve the honor and the interest of the United States, not by inviting attack on our shores and then seeing if we can not repel it, but by taking such action as shall guarantee us against our shores being attacked."

"Only one application of this unsphinxlike ebullition will be made by the world, and only one nation will look self-conscious," remarks the New York *Sun*, which goes on to say:

"It may be read in Asia in the light of a certain resolution of the Democratic platform, and there it may cause some uneasiness. Making no apology for Mr. Roosevelt's indiscretion, let us hope that on the other side of the Pacific they will mentally compare the American President with William II., who has been a man of peace for sixteen years altho he has had the reputation of a war lord."

The plank in the Democratic platform above referred to states that "we are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who can not be amalgamated with our population or whose presence among us would raise a race issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental Powers." This plank has been discust with much interest by the Japanese press. Returning to President Roosevelt's remarks, we read in the Washington *Post* (Ind.) that "the word Japan is writ large between all the lines." The same paper adds:

"This avowal of the President goes far to confirm the story that there is in the archives of our State Department a dispatch from Tokyo discussing that California matter of admission of Jap children to San-Francisco schools that is tantamount to an ultimatum.

"Be that as it may, it was the Japan question that moved the President to make his recommendation of four battle-ships. Let us hope that the men in Congress who refused them may not live to regret it."

It would be just as well to avoid the gratuitous ruffling up of foreign sensibilities by such remarks, thinks the New York *Times* (Dem.); and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.) agrees that the speech is "disturbing." The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), selecting a stronger adjective, characterizes it as "vicious." "All the well-tried wires and levers and switches that stir a mighty people to mighty clamor for a mighty navy were consummately handled," remarks *The Evening Post;* and it goes on to say:

"At the present moment when the anti-Japanese craze gives signs of dying out in spite of Hobson and his tribe, when a new Japanese Ministry has extended assurances of good-will such as Mr. Roosevelt would have considered it dire humiliation for our own Government to offer, what reason was there for the President to stir up the flames anew by his tirade on undesirable immigration? 'It is absolutely necessary that if we claim for ourselves the right to choose who shall come here, we shall be in trim to uphold that right if any Power challenges it.' No names are mentioned, please take notice. Of course, Russia's fleet may attack us if we shut out the Jews, Austria-Hungary's fleet may attack us, Rumania's fleet may destroy our Panama Canal! Loeb may say that Hobson is not telling the truth, but how shall we henceforth lift up our voices against Hobson, now that Mr. Roosevelt has spoken and Loeb can not deny? . . . . . .

"In view of the harm that such a speech may do, it is a pity that his desire to hunt in Africa can not sooner be realized."

"Another jingo outbreak," exclaims the New York *World* (Dem); and the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) describes it as "a hot blast misdirected." Says the latter paper:

"What a restless spirit this is! what a lover of fight for fight's sake! He might just as well have named Japan as the nation with whom we have got to fight, as Hobson did. It is easy to understand how many well-balanced minds will rejoice that with the coming of next March Theodore Roosevelt is to step down from the White House into the ranks of ordinary citizenship. The fever and fret of his intense nature wear upon the nerves of

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those who still have a vital faith in the teachings of the New Testament. . . . . .

"No President has talked more about morality than Mr. Roosevelt, and no Executive the country has had has been so disposed to underrate moral power as a factor in international relations."

While admitting that the President's words constitute "a plain, undeniable proposition, from which there can be no dissent," the Brooklyn *Times* (Rep.) questions the timeliness of these utterances. To quote:

"It is true that the Boston idealists may claim that the aboriginal Indians had the same right, and they certainly thought so themselves, but, fortunately for us and for civilization, they lacked the power to enforce their antiimmigration laws. The people of the United States have the power, and if they choose they can enforce such laws against all and sundry. That it has only so far been enforced against the Chinese, and that the Democratic platform insists upon its enforcement against all Asiatics, is a fact which does not affect the general principle.

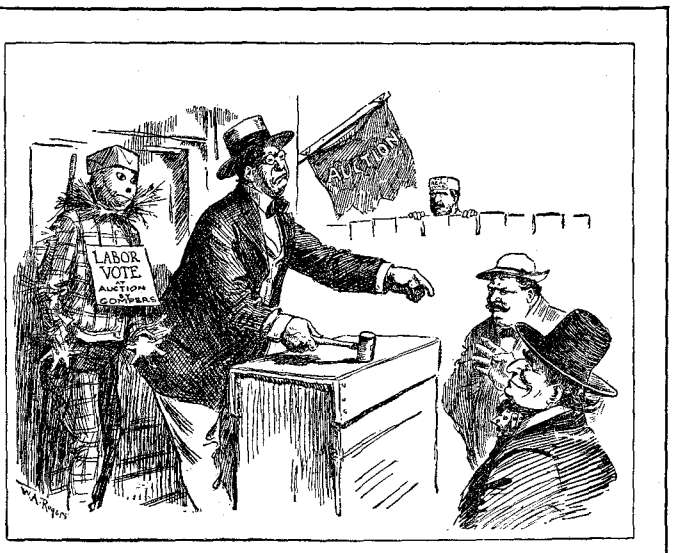
"But why should President Roosevelt inject this question into a council of naval officers, summoned to confer as to the best means to build up a mighty and irresistible navy? . . . The only natural inference is that his speech was intended as a direct menace to Japan, and it will undoubtedly be so construed by that jealous and sensitive nation. The great American fleet now in the Pacific will shortly visit the ports of Japan on invitation, as the guests of the Japanese Government; is this speech intended as a menace to our coming hosts?

"When Admiral Evans, now retired from command, said at the outset of the cruise that his ships were ready either for a fight or a frolic, did he speak under official inspiration? Was it his understanding that Uncle Sam carried a chip on his shoulder when he adventured into the Pacific? The President's Newport speech is calculated to revive all the sinister surmises that the enemies of peace and of the United States have insinuated in regard to the real motive for this extraordinary cruise."

Mr. Hearst's New York *American*, however, points out that President Roosevelt is putting the matter before the American people at this time in the hope that "through them Congress may be forced to act with more wisdom at another session." It adds, in a tone that Mr. Hobson might envy:

"Peace-loving, and determined to have peace, this nation is. But when it sees another country swollen with pride over two successful wars, and actively preparing for a third, it is both senseless and unpatriotic to adopt a policy of naval retrenchment. Especially is this true when every sign points to the United States as the intended victim for the next move in the Japanese program of aggrandizement."

Even the Washington *Post*, the New York *Times*, and the New York *Sun*, which we have already quoted as deploring a part of Mr. Roosevelt's argument, agree that the majority of his countrymen are with him in his general demand for an adequate fighting navy. "The cost of navies is a tax imposed upon the world's industry by man's ambition and greed, but it is a tax which must be paid," remarks *The Wall Street Journal* (Fin.); and the New York *Herald* (Ind.) finds the President's position "sound and irrefutable." So, too, think the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), the New York *Globe* (Rep.),



"SOLD!" YES, SOMEBODY'S SOLD.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

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WHAT HAS HE BOUGHT?
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail*.

CAN HE DELIVER THE GOODS?
—McCord in the Newark *Evening News*.

DELIVERING THE LABOR VOTE.

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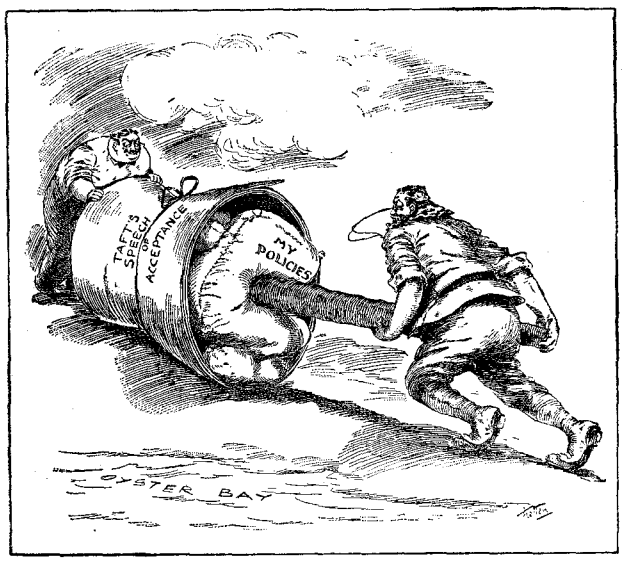
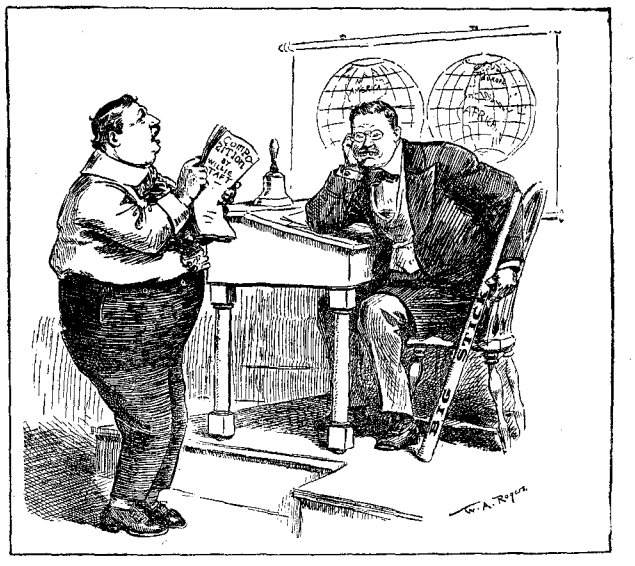


CAN IT STAND THE STRAIN?
—Ketten in the New York *World*.



HE WROTE IT ALL HIMSELF.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"CRAMMING" FOR RECITATION.

and the majority of the Republican papers. The New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.), considering the speech as a whole from the point of view of its campaign value, remarks that "the President has thrust the big stick clear through the navy plank of the Denver platform, and left little but tatters." That plank says, "We believe that the interests of this country would be best served by a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy."

The Democratic platform, remarks the New York *American*, "deliberately added to the hostility of Japan, at the same time advocating a naval program that is pathetic in its insufficiency."

What Mr. Roosevelt thinks of such a course is apparent in his Newport speech, in which he has this to say of those "well-meaning, amiable individuals" who advocate merely a coast-defense navy: "Such advocacy illustrates a habit of mind as old as human nature itself—the desire at the same time to do something and not to do it." This amounts, he adds, to the suggestion that we shall adopt as a national principle the principle of "hitting soft"—and, since "no fight was ever won except by hitting," the one "unforgivable offense" in either a man or a nation is to "hit soft."

The critics who have deplored the world-circling cruise of our battle-ships on the ground that it left New York defenseless must have read the following sentences of the Newport address with some interest:

"If war comes at any time in the future, that Administration under which it comes will indeed be guilty of folly if they use the fleet to protect any port. Let the port be protected by the fortifications; the fleet must be foot-loose to search out and destroy the enemy's fleet. That is the only function that can justify the fleet's existence, and that function can not exist in the case of such a ridiculous fleet as the fleet would be if it were only possible to use it for coast-defense purposes."

As to the relation between a first-class navy and the Monroe Doctrine the President says:

"The Monroe Doctrine was in danger of falling not merely into disuse, but into contempt, until we began to build up our Navy. The Monroe Doctrine won't be observed by foreign nations with sufficient strength to disregard, when once it becomes their interest to disregard it, unless we have a navy sufficient to make our assertion of the doctrine good. The Monroe Doctrine unbacked by a navy is an empty boast, and there exist but few more contemptible characters, individual or national, than the man or nation who boasts and, when the boast is challenged, fails to make good."

MR. BRYAN AND THE NEGRO VOTE

THOMAS WATSON, accepting the Populist nomination for President, warned the South against Mr. Bryan on the ground that he had exprest sympathy for the negro soldiers discharged at Brownsville. Our examination of a score of negro papers, however, reveals no indication that this alleged expression of sympathy has caused any excitement in the Afro-American press. The general attitude of these papers is one of continued loyalty to Republican traditions. On the other hand, the Rev.

WHO LEFT THEM THERE?
—Plaschke in the Louisville *Post*.

D. T. Milton, president of the National Negro American Political League which claims a membership of 700,000, is credited with the statement that Mr. Bryan may count on 75 per cent. of the negro vote. As in some half-dozen important Northern States this vote gives the balance of political power in close elections, and as Mr. Taft's attitude in the Brownsville incident has been fiercely criticized by negro preachers and editors, the situation is one of peculiar interest.

"Democratic pie and Socialistic plums will kill the negro; but

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Republican corn bread and Prohibition beverage will make him a power among men," is the racy and characteristic comment of the Lynchburg (Va.) *American Trumpet*. "Negro Republicans can not and will not be led by negro Democrats," says the Washington *Bee*.

"While we note that the Democratic platform shows especial interest in the welfare of some of the dark races under the protection of the United States Government, we are yet looking for an out-and-out pro-negro declaration," significantly remarks the New York *Age*. "The Democratic party has always advocated the discriminating policy whenever the opportunity offered," says the Cambridge *Advocate*, "recording their votes in favor of measures adverse to the welfare of the colored race." In speaking more specifically of the Brownsville affair, *The Advocate* remarks:

CANADIAN INDIAN CHILDREN WHO TOOK PART IN THE PAGEANTS.

"The Republican party, through its highest representative of to-day, in a desire to emphasize its impartial interpretation of the laws, has wronged our race in subverting one of the elementary principles of constitutional rights, 'punishing the innocent in order thereby to mete out punishment to the guilty.' As we have said before, this is the act of an individual and not at all a faithful interpretation of the principles of the party."

The same point of view finds varying expression in the following negro papers: Charleston (S. C.) *Messenger*, St. Louis *Palladium*, Dallas *Express*, Atlanta *Independent*, Owensboro (Ky.) *Reporter*, Huntsville (Ala.) *Journal*, Cleveland *Gazette*, Wilkes-Barre *Advocate*, Louisville *American Baptist*, Columbia (S. C.) *Southern Reporter*, Hampton (Va.) *Fisherman's Net*.

Another interesting aspect of the situation is the stand which certain representatives of the Southern white press are taking in connection with Mr. Bryan's attitude on the negro question. The Charleston *News and Courier*, which the New York *Times* names as "probably the most completely representative journal of the South," finds reason to be dissatisfied with the Democratic leaders' apparent evasion of the negro issue. "No one can deny," it declares, "that there is a race question, and the people of the South would like to know now what Mr. Bryan proposes to do with it if he shall be elected President. Better settle it now," it cautions, "than wait until after election." *The News and Courier* then goes on to ridicule the notion that Mr. Bryan must not be expected to talk about anything not treated in his platform. We read:

"As there is no reference to the race question in the Denver 'platform,' Mr. Bryan holds that he can not be called upon to say anything on that subject. But 'that subject' is a most important subject to the States from which Mr. Bryan will receive his largest and most loyal support, and if he has anything to say on the subject he ought to say it, the united support of the South being as essential, surely, to the success of the Democratic cause this year as the vote of the negroes in the doubtful States of the North and West."

To bring the matter to a focus, this same paper propounds three questions for Mr. Bryan to answer as to his attitude toward the negro. To quote in detail:

"First. If elected President, Mr. Bryan, will you attempt any interference with the conditions of negro suffrage in the Southern States?

"Second. Will you make any effort to restore the negro soldiers who were dismissed from the military service of the country because of the affair at Brownsville, Tex.?

"Third. Will you appoint negroes to official places in the Federal service?"

The Baltimore *Sun*, likewise, can see no reason why Mr. Bryan should not speak out "clearly and frankly in defining his position." It goes on to explain thus:

"The paramount political question in every Southern State is the race question. It is that question which keeps the South solid, and a man who asks for the vote of the South can not avoid it when his position is called in question. It would be entirely proper for Mr. Bryan to make a more complete statement. The position of his opponent, Judge Taft, on the Brownsville affair is well known. He upholds the President in dismissing from the

Courtiers and Ladies Dancing the Pavan before Henry IV. and Queen Margaret.

SCENE IN A QUEBEC PAGEANT.

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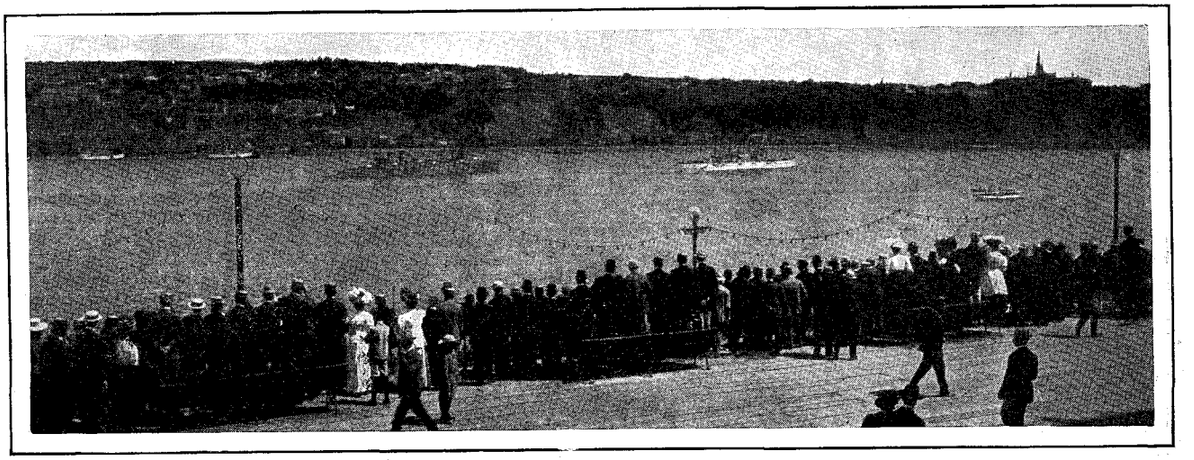

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN BATTLE-SHIPS "LÉON GAMBETTA" AND "NEW HAMPSHIRE" AT ANCHOR IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

service the negroes guilty of riot and murder in a Southern town and of disgracing the uniform they wore. . . . In the matter of the appointment of negroes to office, every Southern man knows that such appointments are injurious to the South and most harmful to the negro race. Mr. Bryan says he has not discust these questions. But what the Southern people are interested in knowing, and have a right to know, is Mr. Bryan's attitude on these subjects."

QUEBEC'S BIRTHDAY-PARTY

IT is the international character of the tercentenary at Quebec that differentiates it from anything of the kind ever held elsewhere, remarks a Quebec correspondent to the New York *Post* in reviewing the birthday-party which the Canadians are giving in honor of the three hundredth anniversary of the old historic city. He particularizes:

"Quebec is a milestone in the history of the three great world Powers, France, England, and the United States, and never before has it been feasible for nations who have fought one another to the death in days of old to be so largely represented at a friendly meeting upon the very spot where some of the most momentous fighting took place. The tercentenary will be an effective peace conference, even should the proposed gigantic statue of peace never be erected on the Plains of Abraham."

"If it had not been for what happened at Quebec, there might never have been a United States," says the New York *Tribune*, which balances this suggestion with another as follows:

"Also, had it not been for the active participation of the colonies which afterward grew into the United States the epoch-making achievements at Quebec might not have occurred. The celebration commemorates the heroism and enterprise of the French pioneers on the St. Lawrence. But inevitably there will arise remembrances of the titanic struggle which gave the Anglo-Saxon race enduring dominance on the whole continent, and also of that other struggle in which for a time the fate of Canada wavered between the British and the American connection. There have not been many anniversary celebrations more richly laden with historical suggestion than that at Quebec."

The New York *American*, commenting upon the reception of the Prince of Wales by the combined fleet of English, French, and American battle-ships, detects an "element of regret" in the blasts of the guns from the *New Hampshire*. Like a rejected suitor at the wedding-feast, this journal proceeds to look back regretfully over the might-have-beens. We read:

"The conquest of French America is awarded in history to British arms. But, in truth, the reason for the supremacy of the British flag was the invincible energy of the so-called colonies now known as the United States of America. Inspired by the instinct of rightful empire, the citizen soldiery of the colonies drove from this continent the noble standard of France as, later, was furled in defeat the splendid banner of Aragon and Castile.

"But one of the unfortunate developments—unfortunate for the United States, unfortunate for the French Canadians, unfortunate for *all* the Canadians—whether French or Scotch-Irish, whether Irish or English—was that the magic blazon of the Stars and Stripes did not sweep in absolute supremacy to the north pole. The creation of the Dominion of Canada was a mistake. It was a costly mistake to the people of the great Far American North. There can be no dispute of the statement that if Canada were non-monarchical and American it would contain twice or thrice its present population and enjoy a prosperity beyond comparison with present conditions."

GROUP FROM THE COURT OF KING HENRY IV. OF FRANCE AND QUEEN MARGARET.

More appropriate for the occasion and more representative of present-day sentiment were the addresses delivered by the Prince of Wales and Vice-President Fairbanks on the opening day of the pageant. The former said in part:

"The high ideal of universal peace and brotherhood may be far from realization, but every act that promotes harmony among

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nations points the way toward its attainment. This celebration is such an act, for it appeals to Canada, to the British Empire, and to the whole civilized world. I therefore rejoice to be here, to take my part with you during these memorable days, in paying homage to Champlain and doing honor to Quebec."

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THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Mr. Fairbanks, after congratulating Quebec upon her tercentenary and depicting the more striking features of her past, said:

"It is with unusual pleasure that I bring you greetings from the President and the people of the United States, who rejoice with you in the progress you have made in the manifold ways which make for the strength and honor of a great people. . . . . .

"The United States and Canada have but fairly entered upon their careers. Each has vast areas either sparsely settled or unoccupied, where many will make their homes in the future. Many millions will be added to our population and to yours. We have each made much advance in the scale of civilization and are gratified with the progress we have made. Back of us lies a brief but honorable history, and before us stretch illimitable opportunities. We confidently believe that we are each destined to play a large and worthy part in the progress of the human race upon the Western continent.

"We have no rivalries, except in the ways of peace. We neither covet the other's territory. We covet only each other's neighborly esteem. We rest upon a common frontier more than five thousand miles in length. It is crossed and recrossed by instrumentalities of commerce which tend to strengthen our neighborly ties. There are no fortifications upon our frontier and no battle-ships upon the waters which divide us, and we believe and fervently hope that there will never be need of any defensive preparation between us."

TESTING THE CENTRAL-AMERICAN PEACE COURT

THE practical test to which the new Central-American Peace Court is now being subjected is watched with keen interest by the American press. It will be remembered that the present experiment in pacification was born of a conference held in Washington, as a result of which the five Central-American republics pledged themselves to refer to an international court at Cartago, Costa Rica, all questions affecting their mutual relations. The present trouble among these restless republics began with an attempted revolution in Honduras, and it was the President of that state who appealed to the so-called Peace Court. "This is the first attempt in modern times," remarks the Washington *Post*, "to place under the jurisdiction of an international court all questions affecting the peace and good order of nations; and now that a test case is offered, it would be a distinct step forward if it could be settled by diplomacy and arbitration instead of by revolution." Wars and revolutions, as the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* puts it, have long constituted Central America's "principal crop," and our editorial observers are slow to assume that this crop will no longer be harvested. Thus the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* questions the efficacy of "Mr. Carnegie's court," and fears that "the chief political argument in this section of the world must still be the blank wall and the firing-squad"; and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* is of the conviction that "there can be no stability in Central America until the States are amalgamated, or a strong federation under one central government organized." Likewise the Newark *Evening News*, which characterizes the situation as disheartening in the extreme, when the attempt is made to reconcile it with the "joyously hailed" conclusion of the Washington Peace Conference, has little hope now for any definite results. We read:

"It is the unfortunate feature in all the agreements from which so much has been hoped that there is no method of enforcing them. The parties bound by them have been expected voluntarily to observe them, the assumption being that these Central-American republics have the same regard for their obligations as other nations. Unfortunately, there is nothing in the history to justify this assumption. These little nations keep such treaties as they are compelled to keep, and violate all others with impunity. It is gravely to be feared, therefore, that unless some means is found to enforce the decisions of their high court of justice and coerce them into the observance of the stipulations agreed upon at the Washington Conference, history is to go on about as usual in Central America for years to come."

The New York *Tribune*, taking a more optimistic view, sees something of promise in the trend of the existing troubles. In reviewing the imbroglio from its genesis, *The Tribune* says in part:

"On the face of it, as we have already observed, it might be regarded as disheartening to have so many and so serious bickerings arise so soon after the making of treaties of peace and friendship. It is reported that the President of Guatemala has been conspiring against the President of Nicaragua and that he has inveigled the President of Salvador to join him in the nefarious undertaking, and that the two planned to get Honduras to unite with them against Nicaragua by means of fomenting a revolution in Honduras which should depose the President and put a coparcener of theirs in his place. As a matter of fact, a somewhat serious insurrection was started in Honduras, which has now apparently been quelled. Here, then, was a most ominous situation, involving four states, of precisely the kind which hitherto has led to a general war among them.

"But instead of going to war with the states which were believed to be intriguing or, at least, permitting intrigues against her peace, Honduras made prompt appeal to the Central-American Court of Justice, at Cartago, Costa Rica, which was created last winter, just as a farmer might appeal to a justice of the peace against his neighbor whose cattle had strayed upon his land or whose boys had done him some mischief. Action was begun under the treaty which not only binds the republics not to molest one another, but also provides that no government shall permit conspiracies against another state to be conducted on its soil, but shall at one arrest and bring to trial all such conspirators, and also that no government shall, in case of civil war in another state, intervene in favor of or against either party. Honduras protested that Guatemala and Salvador had protected and fomented an insurrection against the Government of Honduras which had been organized in Salvador, and that therefore those two republics were responsible for the material and moral damage which Honduras had suffered. The Government of Nicaragua at the same time made similar charges against Guatemala and Salvador.

"The court has acted promptly, as it was necessary for it to do if its action was to be efficacious. It asked Honduras and Nicaragua for specific proof of their charges, pending the receipt of which it ordered all the republics to refrain from hostilities of any kind, to cease military preparations, and to reduce their armies to a peace footing, and especially to fulfil scrupulously their treaty obligations not to encourage or protect political conspirators or agitators, but to arrest them and bring them to trial for conspiring against a neighboring state, just as any state would if they were conspiring against itself. It now remains to be seen to what extent and with what result the orders of the court will be obeyed."

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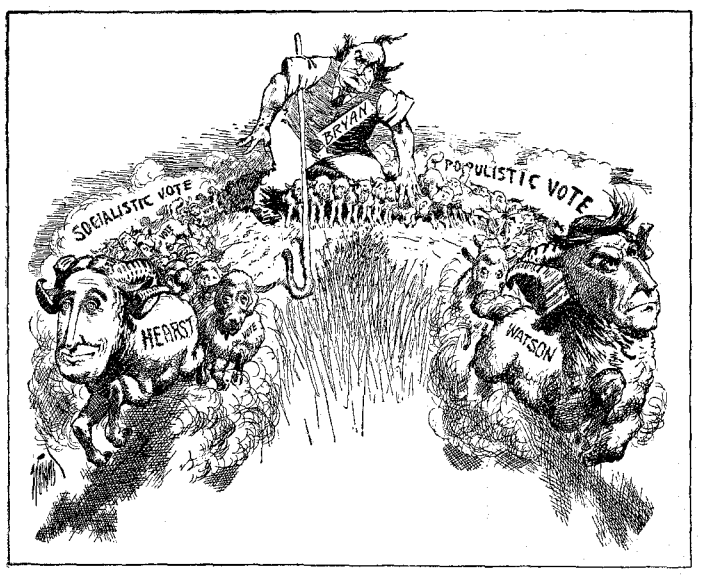
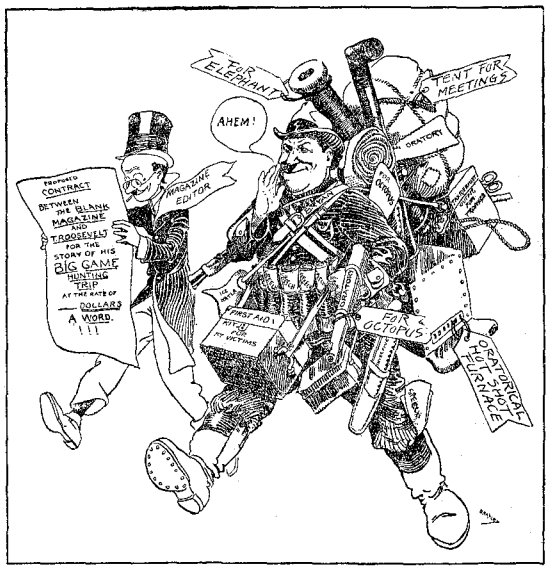


DIVIDED FLOCK.
—Williams in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.


FOR ELEPHANT
TENT FOR MEETING?
AHEM!
MAGAZINE EDITOR
PROPOSED CONTRACT BETWEEN THE BLANK MAGAZINE AND T. ROOSEVELT FOR THE STORY OF HIS BIG GAME HUNTING TRIP AT THE RATE OF — DOLLARS A WORD.
ORATORY
FIRST AID
FOR OCTOPUS
ORATORICAL HOT AIR FURNACE

WHY DOESN'T THAT EDITOR LOOK AROUND?
T. Roosevelt isn't the only party going for big game, and he doesn't want money for campaign expenses either.
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

SHEPHERD AND HUNTER.

ANNULMENT OF THE "GREAT FINE"

THE annulment by the Appellate Court of the fine of $29,240,000 imposed by Judge Landis upon the Standard Oil Company of Indiana for accepting rebates, and the remanding of the case for retrial, are received by the press of the country with much interest, but little surprize. The Court of Appeals, by a unanimous decision, differs from the trial court on three vital points, which are stated in the press dispatches as follows: It holds that Judge Landis excluded evidence for the Standard Oil Company of Indiana which should have been admitted to show proper intent in the rate the company paid on oil; that he erred in considering each car-lot a separate offense, and that in imposing the maximum fine for a first offense he abused the discretion vested in his court. The opinion, which was written by Judge Grosscup, was concurred in by Judges Baker and Seaman. The Hartford *Times* points with some amusement to the fact that Judge Baker and Judge Seaman were appointed by President Roosevelt; and Judge Grosscup himself, according to the Baltimore *American*, "has been suspected of Socialistic leanings," and is "in favor of taking over the great corporations by the Government." A statement issued by Secretary Loeb from Oyster Bay states that "the President has directed the Attorney-General to immediately take steps for the retrial of the Standard-Oil case." This statement asserts definitely that "there is absolutely no question of the guilt of the defendants," and explains that "the reversal of the decision of the lower court does not in any shape or way touch the merits of the case, excepting so far as the size of the fine is concerned."

It is generally conceded that whatever may be the outcome of the retrial the procedure by which Judge Landis fined the company $20,000 on each of 1,462 counts will not be repeated. As a dispatch to the New York *Tribune* explains, the opinion of the higher court leaves little of the contention that each car-load constituted a separate offense. According to Judge Grosscup, the fine should have been based on the settlements between the railroad and the oil company, of which settlements there were thirty-six. The maximum fine on this basis would amount to $720,000, and the minimum to $36,000.

The New York *Commercial*, which is spoken of as a Standard-Oil paper, regards the decision of the Appellate Court as "one of the most important in our recent commercial and judicial history."

Its effect upon business—and, incidentally, on politics in a Presidential-campaign year—will be "far-reaching and most significant," asserts the same paper. *The Commercial* quotes the following passages from Judge Grosscup's "inspiriting" decision:

"Briefly stated, the reason of the trial court for imposing this sentence was because after conviction and before sentence it was brought out on an examination of some of the officers and stockholders of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey that the capital stock of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the defendant before the court, was principally owned by the New-Jersey corporation—a corporation not before the court—the trial court adding (upon no evidence, however, to be found in the record, and upon no information specifically referred to) that in concessions of the character for which the defendant before the court had been indicted, tried, and convicted the New-Jersey corporation was not a virgin offender.

"Is a sentence such as this, based on reasoning such as that, sound? . . . Can a court without abuse of judicial discretion wipe out all the property of the defendant before the court and all the assets to which its creditors look, in an effort to reach and punish a party that is not before the court—a party that has not been convicted, has not been tried, has not been indicted even?

"Can an American judge without abuse of judicial discretion condemn any one who has not had his day in court? That, to our mind, is a strange doctrine in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence. No monarch . . . has pretended to have the right to punish except after due trial under all forms of law."

A number of papers take occasion to attack Judge Landis for having placed himself "above the law" in his famous decision of a year ago. "He acted like a Roosevelt on the bench," exclaims the New York *Sun*, without any intention of being complimentary. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"Judge Landis started out to show that there was no one 'above the law,' with the result that he is sharply reminded that he himself got above the law in his effort, laudable as it may have been in its moral intent.

"Judge Landis's experience of how easy it is even for a jurist to go 'above the law' in order to reach those who are reputed to be 'above the law' should be a lesson to the ordinary man who is likely to mistake his conscience for the statutes and his moral sense for judges and jury. The 'man in the street' has no more business 'above the law' than the supposed few movers in the higher sphere who are arousing his indignation. It is just as dangerous and just as humiliating, when sober second thought comes, with its unbiased appraisement, to realize that the many have put themselves above the law as that the few have done so. Neither situation promotes respect for law or confidence in popular government.

"What is needed is the sober determination to reach those who

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have tried to be above the law from within the law, and not from above it. There should be no such impatient disposition to confess that the laws have failed. There ought to be more of the spirit of Judge Grosscup's decision and less of that of Judge Landis's. First the crime should be proved, and then it should be punished with scrupulous regard for the limits of the law; and if somehow the statutes restrict the full expression of our moral indignation, why, so much the worse for a moral indignation which should not be mistaken for either the law or the facts, or both. What the country needs is not to turn back from its crusade for the purification of business life and the vindication of the equality of all before the law, but to realize that its first impulse in aiming to reach those who were felt to be above the law was to go above the law itself in their pursuit. There is a soberer, surer, and better way than that."

"The finding of the Court of Appeals is undeniably good law, just as Judge Landis's decision was bad law," says the Washington *Star*, which adds: "Nevertheless, the sentiment undoubtedly to-day prevails throughout the country, even in the light of the clear language of the Court of Appeals, that there was some moral if not legal justification for Judge Landis's now reversed processes of reasoning." In the New York *World* Judge Landis finds a more emphatic champion. We read:

"If he made errors of law in trying the case, that is no more than hundreds of other judges have done, as the records of the higher courts prove. To denounce an honest, fearless judge because he gives the maximum sentence to the Standard Oil Company is worse than any attack Mr. Debs ever made upon the judiciary."

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THE JUDGE WHO ANNULLED THE $29,000,000 FINE, AND SCORED JUDGE LANDIS.

Yet Peter Stenger Grosscup, asserts the New York *Tribune*, is "one of the most outspoken and determined enemies of corporation abuses on or off the bench."

Even granting that every technical reason favored the defendant corporation, says the Philadelphia *North American*, this would not mean that the Standard Oil Company is innocent. To quote:

"On the contrary, the grounds of defense successfully chosen only serve as greater proof of guilt. As usual, it feared to meet a fight of principle. As usual, it fell back upon the cunning and the trickery that always prove its serviceable weapons.

"It is a sad commentary on the incompetence of the country's legal machinery to cope with the skilled chicanery of the legal advisers of unscrupulous combinations of capital. A powerful offending corporation stands convicted before the whole world of crime against the public welfare. Not an individual, in or out of the trust, but knows its guilt. It is branded criminal by the unanimous verdict of public opinion. It is a condemned felon at the bar of every court save the law courts of the land.

"Yet we see such a corporation seeking and finding sanctuary in the very laws which the people passed with the intention of punishing just such offenders."

As a result of the Appellate Court's decision, says the New York *Evening Journal*, "in one hour Standard-Oil stock rose in value two hundred and seventy millions of dollars." *The Wall Street Journal*, on the other hand, recalls what happened when the gigantic fine was imposed. Thus:

"The panic of 1907 started practically with the decision of Judge Landis fining the Standard Oil Company $29,240,000 for accepting rebates. The whole financial world was shocked beyond measure by the magnitude of this fine. There was little sympathy with the Standard Oil Company, and it was not its conviction, but the terrific nature of the penalty imposed, which shook the confidence of investors and set in motion the forces which soon produced panic and disaster. The decision of the Court of Appeals overturning Judge Landis's action, and granting to the Standard Oil Company a new trial, comes almost a year after the fine was imposed, and the opinion of the Court of Appeals is so strong in its denunciation of the confiscation involved in Judge Landis's decision that it may well serve to restore that confidence which is so necessary to start anew the influences working for recovery and uplift."

The Chicago *Tribune* is far from satisfied with Judge Grosscup's finding. Of the first and third points on which the trial court's decision was reversed *The Tribune* says:

"Upon the first the court in effect holds that in prosecution under the Elkins Act the burden is upon the Government to prove, as bearing upon the question of intent, that the shipper was aware of the lawful published rate. The court in thus placing the burden upon the prosecution distinguishes cases under the Elkins Act from cases brought under the statutes against smuggling, the sale of liquor to minors, and other fiscal and police regulations, in which penalties attach irrespective of proved intent. . . . . .

"The third ground of reversal will appeal even less strongly to the laity. The court seems to have been profoundly imprest by the fact that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey had not its constitutional right of a day in court. This is an incontrovertible legal fact, and yet we believe it will leave the average man singularly cold. It is a matter of record that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey owns and controls the Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The profits and the acts of the one are, in fact, if not as a matter of law and bookkeeping, the profits and acts of the other. Perhaps the technical distinctions are important, but they will seem to laymen hardly to merit the somewhat solemn and excessive emotion with which the opinion declares that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey has not had its day in court, that Tweedledum shall not be fined for the crime of Tweedledee, that the head shall not be punished for what the fist broke. . . . . .

"If this is law it must cease to be law. This artificial creature, the corporation, must not in its ubiquity forever escape the single justice which the natural individual must face. If through defects in our procedure an actual identity is now able to escape its own misdeeds by a fiction, that fiction should be destroyed by statute."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

OF course, the boat rocker might plead that he acquired the habit while he was in the cradle.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

PARIS is threatened with a strike of 3,000 bakers. Of course, it is more dough that they want.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

JUDGING from the names of the winners, the Olympic games must have originally been written O'Lympic.—*New York American.*

"CHANGELESS CHANGE" is the title of a recently published sonnet. It sounds suspiciously like a counterfeit 10-cent piece.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHEN the Denver Convention turned the hands of the clock back before nominating Bryan did it wish to signify that he is a man of yesterday, not of to-day?—*Indianapolis Star.*

ONE Massachusetts mother has taken no chances. She has named her twins Taft and Bryan.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

THE Oklahoma star is now on the flag. It will surprize many Oklahomans to discover that it hasn't crowded several others off.—*Cleveland Leader.*

A PITTSBURG man claims that it cost him $100,000 to get his wife. Doubtless the chief item of expense was getting rid of his other one.—*Washington Herald.*

THE muzzled dogs of Washington now know what the high officials in the town have endured throughout the Roosevelt Administration.—*Houston Post.*

ONE of the good results attained in having the fleet sail from San Francisco instead of Los Angeles was that only 129 stragglers were left behind.—*Los Angeles Express.*

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CIVILIZATION THREATENED BY AN INTERREGNUM OF MEDIOCRITY

SOME years ago Mr. Goldwin Smith wrote in *The Atlantic Monthly* a striking article on the "Moral Interregnum" which was to supervene between the extinction of faith and the adjustment of society to the new conditions and new standards which pure science was to necessitate. The article was distinctly pessimistic, and what this moral interregnum, which involves also a social and intellectual interregnum, turns out to be, is described in *The Hibbert Journal* (London) by a French writer of distinction, advocate at the Court of Appeal, Liège, who maintains the age of inspiration, aspiration, and idealism is rapidly vanishing and we are threatened by a deluge of banality and mediocrity fatal to the highest civilization.

Mr. Renée L. Gérard begins by pointing out that the profound transformations which are at present being undergone by civilized humanity are not without their dangers. There is a striking process of leveling down going on. National distinctions, physical and intellectual, are being abolished by intercourse and emigration. The various social classes once sharply differentiated by their mode of life, their education, even their dress, are now being blended through the influence of democratic pressure and material progress. Human inequalities are gradually disappearing with the disappearance also of everything that made human civilization real and lasting. This social leveling results in social uniformity, first from the material point of view. Mr. Gérard remarks:

"A stranger arriving in Europe for the first time would surely be unable to distinguish, among the crowds which throng our streets on Sunday, masters from servants, rulers from ruled. Diversity of costume, which once served to indicate diversity of condition, and made it possible to distinguish at a glance, for example, the soldier from the lawyer, the peasant from the bourgeois, is almost completely effaced. All classes of society are clothed indiscriminately in garments of one type, and even in the remoter country districts, where, until recently, the costumes of the past still survived, the uniform dress of the modern man has reduced originality and diversity to the rank of a souvenir."

The low price of manufactures have brought it about that "there is no essential difference between the furnishing of an artizan's parlor and that of a financier. As amusements once varied with the classes who shared them, so now "to-day there are no public entertainments save those which are intended for the world at large." So with education. It is universal. Cultivated men, those who whether they have made a special study of one branch of knowledge, are not entirely ignorant of any, are becoming extinct. Thus we are told:

"Education having ceased to be a mark of superiority, has ceased also to be a weapon in the daily struggle for existence. The state of not being ignorant, or even that of possessing a moderate endowment of general knowledge, is a minor advantage in comparison with the real culture of a man to whom, according to the saying of a Latin writer, 'Nothing human is alien.'

"To produce such men was the object of the education of the past. . . . . .

"Speaking generally, it may therefore be said that the cultivated man, as he has been described, is disappearing. In proportion as the individual develops along the path he has chosen as the means to his end, the level of general knowledge descends through sheer want of opportunity. Henceforth culture is to be a luxury; even the intellectual toilers no longer possess the leisure demanded by culture, which they sometimes despise. Even the graduates of universities, outside their own special subject, are often deficient in intellectual curiosity and the power of comprehension."

More serious still is the moral decadence which is spreading both among individuals and nations. Utilitarianism has become the gospel of the world. This writer remarks:

"It is good indeed to love life and the whole of life. . . . For the crowd the idea of happiness never extends beyond a limited circle of immediate and tangible satisfactions which can be bought with money. . . . Success under its most brutal form, which is monetary success, has almost become the exclusive object of universal endeavor. . . . It is the first time in history that utilitarianism has transformed itself into a dogma and become dominant everywhere. Utilitarian interests rule even the politics of nations."

He sums up his contention in the following words:

"To sum up, we may say that, in material respects, the leveling of society is especially evident in the slow ascent of the masses to better conditions. In moral and intellectual respects, on the contrary, it is being realized by the lowering of the *élite* to a uniform level with all the rest.

"The consequence of what has been described is the possible disappearance, after a relatively short interval, of every kind of social superiority. Indeed, a governing class never abases itself with impunity; an aristocracy, whose sole superiority to the masses which it professes to lead is that of money, is doomed."

The remedy for the threatened collapse of human civilization must lie in the hands of the intellectual and moral *élite* of the world. On this point Mr. Gérard speaks as follows:

"The aristocracy of the intellect, artists, women—such are the social forces which may combine for the defense of the menaced culture of mankind. The time has not yet come to despair of the future of civilization. Art and beauty, which constitute its essence, have still too many lovers to be regarded as the objects of a fatal threat. None the less we need to be on our guard; for the perils here indicated are very real, and they increase from day to day.

"Civilizations are more apt to perish by slow decadence than by sudden catastrophes, as the civilizations of Arabia and China bear witness. An analogous fate is perhaps reserved for our own."

GERMAN COLONIAL EXPANSION

NO question has recently been discust with more acrimony in the Reichstag than that of German colonial policy. The Socialists, under August Bebel, have shown themselves bitterly opposed to von Buelow's foreign policy. In fact, one of the causes that led to the last summary dissolution of the German Parliament was the result of popular opposition to a heavy budget intended to provide for the maintenance of a larger armed force in South Africa. Meanwhile there have been scandals after scandals in connection with colonial administrations, and it was not until the banker Mr. Bernhard Dernburg was appointed Minister to the Colonies, which he visited personally, that the actual condition of things was really understood. A writer in the *Tour du Monde* (Paris) has recently compiled an article in which he states exactly what this condition is, both financial and with regard to population. The colonies of Germany are mainly situated in Africa and Oceania. In the regions coming under German influence there are about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 9,300 are of German nationality. But altho during the first three months of 1908 the Government Central Bureau of Information, at Berlin, received more than 3,400 applications for information concerning emigration, only 1,400 had Southwest Africa in view. On this point this writer remarks:

"The German colonials who find East Africa equally suitable for a European population express their regret that so few of their compatriots settle in these African colonies, altho 100,000 emigrants left Germany in the first decade of the colonial era, and 20,000 or 30,000 on an average are now leaving their native land each year. So far, considering everything, there is nothing surprizing in this fact. Much more important is the estimated amount of capital placed in the German colonies."

Here follows the account given by Mr. Dernburg, Minister to the Colonies, of the German capital invested in German colonies.

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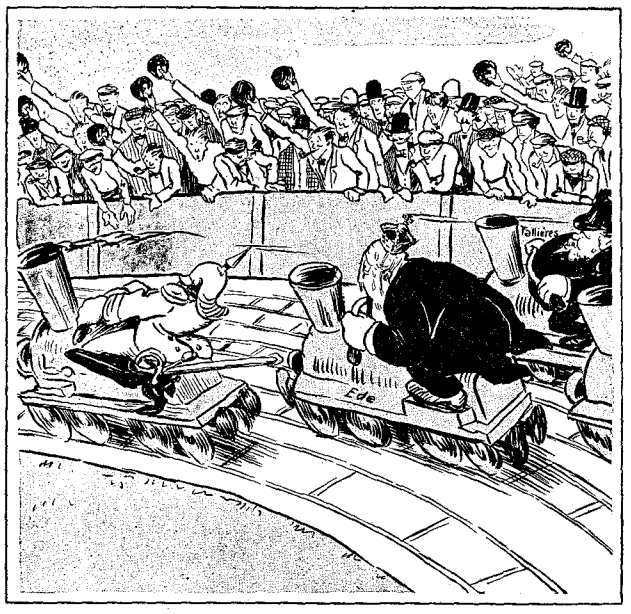
ROYAL BANQUET.

Edward is cutting up the pie of which England will naturally have the greatest portion, while Italy is to have the scraps.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).



WHILE THE RULERS OF EUROPE ARE ON THE GO, AND VYING WITH EACH OTHER WHO SHOULD COVER THE GREATEST DISTANCE IN THE SHORTEST TIME, WHY NOT INVITE THE PUBLIC TO AN AUTOMOBILE RACE IN WHICH THIS QUESTION SHOULD BE CLEARLY DECIDED? —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

"CUTTINGS UP" OF THE POWERS.

It may be roughly estimated at $60,000,000, which, we are told, is distributed as follows:

"East Africa takes the lead with $26,222,222; next comes Southwest Africa with $20,000,000; Kamerun with $11,750,000; New Guinea and its dependencies with $5,750,000; Toga with $5,250,000; Samoa with $2,500,000. Of this invested money only $18,500,000 is the property of the state. If to these $60,000,000 we add the capitalization of native productions, valued at $454,000,000, we reach a total of more than $500,000,000."

Even this does not include the $16,500,000 invested in the colonial navigation companies, nor the $1,222,222 invested by companies who do their business from Germany. All the German colonies have numerous companies of exploitation—mining, agricultural, and commercial; and as this writer says, "if all these enterprises are not synonyms of prosperity, their number, if not their quality, has that significance," and he concludes that, "in spite of considerable difficulties and many setbacks, German colonization in Africa and Oceania is making itself felt in the commercial world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FRENCH CONFIDENCE IN GERMAN PEACEABLENESS

THE French campaign in Morocco has been conducted with the usual courage and recklessness of French armies when once they get into the field. It is war, and all such restrictions as protocols or conventions imposed on the action of a European Power in a neutral territory are broken through like a film of gossamer. The Germans growl, the English chronicle the events of the war with interest, but express no opinion. France is in a fighting mood and listens to no German criticism. If she hears it she seems to smile and continue to occupy towns; or she utters smooth words through the press in return for Germany's muttered threats. In one sense indeed it may be truly said that the French press is heaping coals of fire on the head of Germany, altho the Berlin Government has shown restiveness and exasperation as the French army proceeds from one triumph to another in the Shereefian Empire. The exigencies of an active campaign are pleaded by Mr. Clemenceau. But the last contravention of the Algeciras Agreement seems to have incensed the German press. The circumstances are as follows: General Amade, a brave and brilliant man, has been forced to storm and occupy Azamor, a small seaport on the Atlantic about three hundred miles south of Tangier. It seems as if France were taking measures to make herself so strong in Morocco that it will eventually be annexed to Algeria as a vast accession to the French African Empire. This at any rate is hinted at by the *Taegliche Zeitung* (Berlin), which is credited with being Prince von Buelow's pan-Germanistic organ. In this important journal we read:

"Proofs are multiplying that induce us to believe that the action against Azamor is merely the commencement of an enterprise which will be conducted on a much larger scale. The end of such an enterprise it is not easy to foresee, and the complications which will ensue are incalculable."

In a much quieter tone the *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) which is a governmental but independent organ, remarks:

"It is necessary to make a conscientious examination of the facts of the case before passing a positive judgment upon the unauthorized enterprise of General Amade. In the mean while it is of importance to note the French Government does not hesitate to disavow all responsibility for the action of this too brilliant general. Upon his future movements will of course depend altogether the action which Germany is to take in the matter."

There certainly is a veiled threat in these words which imply that Germany is going to allow France just enough rope in Morocco to hang herself with. But France remains imperturbable and the French press intimate that Germany really does not mean what Prince von Buelow says through *The Continental Correspondence* (Berlin) in the following sentences:

"There can not be the slightest doubt that very wide circles of the French nation would feel greatly relieved if France could get out of the Moroccan adventure with honor and in peace. Unfortunately matters have taken a course that for the time being leads France more deeply into the Moroccan desert and not out of it. Again and again French detachments are defeated so that the national honor wants reparation. Thus new expeditions are sent out and the field of operations spreads more and more.

"The natural consequence of this mode of procedure is a growing conviction in Germany that this constant violation of the Algeciras Act on account of military necessities is becoming unbearable for all who have legitimate interests in the peaceful development of Morocco."

The "legitimate interests" are, of course, those of Germany,

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and when matters become actually "unbearable" German interposition will be found necessary. The serenity of the French press founded on the confidence they have in Germany is well exprest in the words of the *Gaulois* (Paris), in which great paper we read:

"All these circumstances are by no means signs of impending war. Germany is quite as anxious for peace as we are. She merely shows that her temper has been a little ruffled by recent events. She has been cruelly deceived in the results of the Algeciras Conference. . . . There are some states that declare war on the slightest pretext. Germany has never thought of doing so, or if the idea has occurred to her she has immediately dismissed it."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY AMERICAN WOMEN ARE INDIFFERENT TO THE SUFFRAGE

WOMEN play a much larger part in English than in American politics, says Sydney Brooks, in the London *Daily Chronicle*. But this is because of the indifference of the fair sex in this country to the great political movements. Yet when Senator Ingalls was defeated for reelection in 1890 it was women who were largely responsible for the event, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease leading them with the battle-cry "Kansas had better stop raising corn and begin raising hell!" However, in many States women can vote in the election for school officers, but in four Western States alone "the highly developed, alert, and intelligent American woman" shares what is the privilege of "the negro, the immigrant from Southern Italy," "the criminals and loafers of the slums of New York and Chicago." After all, declares Mr. Brooks, American women themselves are largely to blame for this political disability. They have ever eagerly prest forward to the front in questions which appear to have a bearing on morals, such as Prohibition, the antislavery movement, and kindred matters. They are potent influences in "social, philanthropic, religious, and educational spheres." But they shrink from Federal politics as being to some extent low and venal. Their admission to the franchise is, moreover, opposed by the great corporations, according to this writer, who observes:

"Most American men think politics a purely masculine affair, in which women have no concern. The big corporations and their allies, the bosses, would find all their calculations upset by the intrusion of this unaccountable element. The liquor interests, especially, would exert all their power to keep women away from the polls, and they would be seconded by the same influences that have hitherto thwarted all attempts to diminish or prohibit child labor, or to write anything approaching our Factory Acts on the American statute-book."

Yet even such opposition might be overcome if the suffragettes of America were as much in earnest as those in England. Of the woman-suffrage movement in this country we are told:

"The greatest obstacle ahead of the movement is unquestionably the apathy of the women themselves. Not only are most of them indifferent to it, but a large number go to the trouble of forming associations for the single purpose of opposing it. Nor, after all, is that so very surprizing. As a sex, women in America have few legal or social grievances. As women they enjoy a full share in the benefits of that free expansion of the individual which is the mainspring of American life. The traditional inequalities and disabilities of the sex have been very largely abolished, and the career, in nearly all departments of industrial and professional life, is thrown as freely open to feminine as to masculine talent."

The American woman considers herself sufficiently fortunate without meddling in politics, which are first of all a mystery and from which she fastidiously shrinks as something beneath her dignity. This writer tells us:

"The American woman does not trouble about her 'rights' because she has few, if any, 'wrongs.' She has lost, in short, so far as politics are concerned, the collective sense of sex in the enjoyment of her personal privileges; and the supporters of woman suffrage in America argue their case, in the main, from the abstract and theoretical standpoint, and not from the practical and economic.

"Moreover, American politics are a good deal of a mystery,

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

NICHOLAS—"We can learn something even from our feeblest neighbors; if I were not the Czar, I would be Shah Mohammed Ali!"
—*Humoristische Blaetter* (Vienna).

THE TWO NURSES.

STOLYPINE—"When my child cries, I just shut his mouth up."
BUELOW—"When mine won't keep quiet, I dose him with taxation soothing-sirup." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

HOW RULERS RULE.

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even to American men. To American women they are for the most part incomprehensible. I could as easily imagine a woman to be an authority on military tactics and strategy as on the operations that Americans exalt by the name of politics. Those operations, as a rule, are carried on by men who are not conspicuous for their refinement, and in an atmosphere which is anything but that of the drawing-room. Politics and society in America do not go hand in hand. The bosses and the 'machine' have killed the possibility of a political salon; and when women go in for politics it is either for social distinction or because some great moral question is on the carpet.

"American politics being both vulgar and mercenary, American women, or, at any rate, the vast majority of them, are quite content to leave them to the men. They would regard it, indeed, as a sort of contamination to be drawn into them, and woman suffragists in England, I suspect, will have to wait a long while before they are able to point to their American sisters as an example to be copied."

AMERICA THE LAND OF GLORIOUS EXTREMES

IT is rather as putting forth an obvious fact than as venturing upon a half-cynical criticism that Hugues Le Roux, writing in the Paris *Revue*, declares that the United States is a country of extremes, contrasts, and contradictions. As he has lately been traveling on this continent we might almost say that this writer had felt the influence of our climate and environment, to judge from the epigrammatic and somewhat paradoxical tone of his essay. With some exaggeration he describes the lively mutations of our thermometer, and declares that the people are just as mercurial as the weather. To quote his own words:

"The Americans resemble their climate, which passes nimbly from winter to summer by leaps, alternating with sudden relapses. The ideas, sentiments, and activities of the Americans, whether physical, spiritual, moral, social, or political, oscillate from extreme to extreme. In America that wonderful mean—that balanced evenness of temperature, cultivation, idealism, wealth, and poverty—which, generation after generation has operated in producing France and the French people of to-day is utterly unknown. The founders of the American Republic, as is well known, were devotedly attached to liberty. The principle of equality has therefore become an acknowledged principle in that country. Yet when President Roosevelt sincerely acted up to this principle and invited the distinguished colored publicist, Booker Washington, to his table at the White House, he positively risked the loss of his own popularity."

The spirit of contradiction and of extremes, declares this writer, enters even into the relations of the sexes. Women tax severely their husbands' purses, yet they would sooner work at a desk or a typewriter than marry the man they do not love.

"Extremes! Extremes!" exclaims Mr. Le Roux, impatiently, and on the same lines explains the rationalism and religiousness of the country. On this point he remarks:

"This contrast of extremes alone explains why Americans, among whom are to be found the greatest number of freethinkers ever met with in any country, contribute to the different religious denominations more munificent offerings for the support of public worship than have ever been contributed in any historic era. Another contrast of extremes is found in the fact that altho New York has the largest Jewish population in the world, and is the second German city in the world after Berlin, and the third Roman-Catholic city in the world after Paris and Vienna, it still remains a characteristic Protestant town, and has never lost its American physiognomy. Altho districts have been set off in which nothing but French, Italian, Greek, or Syrian are severally spoken, the stranger never receives the impression that the American metropolis has been surrendered to foreigners."

The American considers himself unclassifiable and therefore does not believe in classes. If he is poor or socially and politically lowly, he may yet go up higher. Indeed, such is his only aspiration, declares Mr. Le Roux, and continues as follows:

"Advance is the American motto. Limitations of class are given no place in the United States. In fact, there is an odd similarity and monotonous sameness in American men. This is not changed even by age. The old are neither old nor are they boys. But they are young because they are kept up by hope. Hope is in the very air they breathe. Every one who lands on the soil breathes it. It intoxicates him, and he who arrived in New York but two days ago finds himself gesticulating and speaking exactly after the fashion of those whom he has chosen as his brethren."

The article is enriched with anecdotes most of which are familiar to the American reader, but the French writer applies them with point to illustrate American financial integrity and munificence.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MONARCH OF KNOUTLAND—"What servile things are these! They actually kiss my feet."
FRANCE AND ENGLAND (in chorus)—"Mr. Bear, we consider Russia the freest country on earth." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE NEW ST. SIMON STYLITES.
(The Czar sadly gazing at the receding British fleet.)
—*Free Russia* (London).

UPS AND DOWNS OF CZARISM.

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THE BASIS OF THE UNIVERSE: MOTION OR FORCE?

THE work done by physicists during the last fifty years, so far as it has been brought to bear on a general explanation of the material universe, may be said to tend toward a reduction of the phenomena of that universe, including its forces, to terms of motion. A universal ether was assumed, and it was sought to account for the existence of matter, for light, electricity, magnetism, and so on, by the various motions of this ether. That before his death Lord Kelvin, often accounted England's greatest natural philosopher, had tired of this attempt and sought to go back to the older plan of assuming forces rather than motions as the primal elements, we are told by Sir Oliver Lodge. In an article contributed to *Nature* (London, July 2) Sir Oliver acknowledges that this is a logical scheme and he says that to Lord Kelvin it seemed as simple as the other. To Sir Oliver it appears a step in the wrong direction and he believes that the kinetic or "motion" explanation will ultimately prevail. He writes:

"The most powerful and hopeful lever wherewith to attack this great philosophical problem was the kinetic theory of elasticity and rigidity, introduced by Lord Kelvin himself. By this means it has been hoped to express force in terms of the still simpler conception of motion; in fact, to explain all the forces with which physicists have to do—electrical and chemical attraction, elasticity, magnetism, cohesion, and perhaps gravitation—in terms of the internal motions of a universally connecting fluid plenum.

"But now the question arises, is it at all certain that the material universe can really be understood in terms of motion alone—motion of an all-pervading continuous fluid known as the ether of space? And would such a solution be satisfactory?

"To many it has seemed that this reduction to simplicity was the closest approach to ultimate explanation and unification that could be hoped for in the domain of mathematics and physics; and during the last half-century many steps, apparently in the direction of such an achievement, have been taken by the leaders in these branches of human knowledge. . . . . .

"Others, as well as Lord Kelvin himself, have, from various points of view, endeavored to devise a scheme of spinning motion in a perfect fluid plenum which should be able to accomplish in general terms all that the ether is known to perform; more particularly that it should be able to imitate its faculty of transmitting the transverse or solid quiverings that we call light, yet without resisting the motion of bodies through it; and at the same time that it should be able to maintain its own turbulent or whirlpool motion in an unconfused and regularly stable condition throughout infinite time. And in this difficult undertaking they have from time to time seemed partially successful; at any rate, they have reached suggestive results and opened up stimulating vistas.

"The ether must be incompressible, too, being perfectly continuous without breaks or any kind of atomic or granular structure, save such as may be conferred upon it by reason of its inframaterial internal motion. An infinitesimally turbulent liquid of some kind seemed the desideratum, and many have been the attempts to devise such a liquid. . . . By some such means it was hoped to be able to combine the elastic rigidity appropriate to a solid, with the penetrable unresistance to motion of solids through it, characteristic of a perfect fluid, and with the complete incompressibility of an ideal liquid. But the mathematical difficulties of all such treatment have been rather overwhelming; and an uncertainty about the stability or permanence of such a medium has always obtruded itself in a discouraging manner."

In fact, Sir Oliver goes on to say, the troublesome amount of instability in all the schemes of the expounders of the motion doctrine has stood in the way of their ability to announce a finally satisfactory result. Still, most of those who have worked at the subject felt that it was worth a long-continued effort to see if a coherent scheme could be planned on these lines; and they were unwilling to conclude that an explanation which led so far in the right direction could be a blind alley leading nowhere. To quote further:

"What has certainly been made out is that motion of atomic structures, in an ether with elasticity postulated, supplies a complete working scheme on which we can rest without inquiring further as to the origin of this elasticity. Beyond this, the attempt to explain the material universe on a purely kinetic basis has not made much progress in quite recent years; and, to those competent to attack it, it has probably seemed better to let the problem lie dormant for a time, until future discoveries in mathematics or in physics threw more light upon the rocky path or provided us with better instruments for climbing it.

"During the epoch of waiting it now appears that our venerated chief was deflected from further attempts in this direction, and directed his attention elsewhere. Other methods seemed to him more immediately hopeful; and whereas it had been hoped to explain force in terms of latent motion, Lord Kelvin in later years sought to expound motion in terms of force, giving up the kinetic unification of the material universe in favor of a conception more arbitrary and descriptive, and permitting himself to regard force as perhaps an equally fundamental, perhaps a more fundamental, conception than motion.

"It may be that philosophers will concede the (to me) somewhat improbable proposition that an explanation in terms of force and action-at-a-distance will be as satisfactory as an elucidation in terms of motion and a continuous medium. To Lord Kelvin it would appear that both solutions were equally satisfactory, and that it was only a question of which was the most tractable."

A point in favor of making motion the basis of the universe is, to Sir Oliver's mind, that we apprehend it directly. To him, position and distance are secondary conceptions, arising from our perception of it. Space, too, is a consequence of it, and the idea of time follows from our direct observation of its rapidity. "But probably," he concludes, "to Lord Kelvin these things appeared otherwise."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF CLEAN LINEN

THAT there is a scientific reason for wearing white linen cuffs is asserted by a writer in *The Lancet* (London, July 4). The white material insures that the slightest degree of soiling shall be instantly noticed, so that the tendency is to keep the cuffs in sanitary condition. Colored shirts are therefore a step away from civilization. Says the writer:

"From an esthetic point of view the cuff seems to be an indispensable part of the clothing of the neatly and cleanly drest individual. This assumes, of course, that the cuff is clean and spotless. Bacteriological refinements are often dismissed by many people as inadmissible in the common applications of life, but the exhibition of a dirty or even frayed cuff is commonly held to be the mark of slovenliness and dirt or as an indication that the individual has lost all regard for his cleanly appearance and condition. There can be no doubt at all that when the cuff picks up, as it is so prone to do, dirt from the counter, desk, or table, it picks up also a multitude of microorganisms. Dirt so far may be welcomed, inasmuch as it indicates an insanitary state of affairs. There is therefore a very strong scientific argument in favor of the wearing of materials which readily exhibit the signs of soiling. The white dress, the drills, and the ducks must necessarily be cleaned at regular intervals because they look unsightly or are an offense to the eye. The demand of the eye thus encourages the preservation of the hygienic state. It is so also with the cuff. No man with any respect for himself can wear a dirty cuff, and by keeping his cuffs religiously clean or by changing them frequently he is reducing his chances of coming into intimate contact with a collection of bacteriological entities. The adoption of 'dark goods' or of those materials which do not show dirt may therefore be regarded as a retrograde step, for it is obvious that such materials must get soiled just as much as do those which easily show the defilement. They, however, are not so frequently cleansed because there is no offense to the eye even after several days' wear, and thus dirt is allowed to accumulate. When a man finds it convenient to wear colored shirts and cuffs he means in reality that he can carry dirt for a little longer without giving offense than if he wore a spotlessly white material, or at all events a material which readily

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exhibits the smear of dirt or grease. The washing-bill is, of course, reduced, and the terrors diminished of the disintegrating process which is involved in an oft-repeated visit to the laundry. Lastly, it may be mentioned that from the point of view of hygienic demand the colored handkerchief is an abomination when its color is merely adopted in order to avoid frequent washing."

THE PECULIARITIES OF AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

AN article which might have been entitled "Amateurs I Have Met" is contributed to *The Camera* (Philadelphia, July) by A. W. Bromley, a dealer in photographic supplies. The writer begins with "the man who is fastidious *because* he is a bad worker," who, he says, is a curious psychological study, but a very common type. Writes Mr. Bromley:

"He is slovenly or careless, and most of his results are failures. Of course he will not admit, even to himself, that the fault lies with his method of working. If he buys his solutions, he blames them; if he prepares them himself, he blames the plates, and tries another brand. Gradually he develops an attitude of extreme fussiness toward all photographic requisites. For him there is only one plate good enough—the make with which he happened to get a few decent results. He is also very particular about everything being 'quite fresh.'

"An incident contrasting the fussiness of the raw amateur with an expert's absence of fussiness occurred a few months ago. A small seaside dealer had in stock a packet of plates of an unusual size, which he knew to be at least three years old. About half-a-dozen amateurs declined to accept the plates when told how long they had been in stock. Then a man, whose name is well known in photographic circles, happened to call at that shop and ask for that particular size of plate. 'I've only one packet, and they're over three years old,' he was told. After examining the much-rejected packet of plates carefully, he said, 'These plates are at least five years old. I can tell by the printing of the label.' He bought them, and a few days later developed them in the same shop. 'I shall make at least $25 out of that packet of plates your customers wouldn't buy,' he announced as he showed a dozen good negatives."

Mr. Bromley scores the amateur photographers who go for advice to a shop where they do not deal; for instance, the man who buys a camera in the city and then asks a dealer near his home to explain its use. He goes on:

"A man once went into a suburban shop and said, 'I see you sell photographic materials, so I suppose you know something about photography. Can you tell me what is the matter with these prints?' The prints were examined and discust, and the dealer was profusely thanked for his courtesy. 'I buy everything I want in the city,' said the grateful one. 'I like to have things fresh. I knew you wouldn't mind answering a little question like that.' Fortunately there are not many of his stamp, or shopkeepers would have to put over their doors, 'This establishment is open for the purpose of doing business.'

"Very amusing is the amateur 'who puts on style.' He may or may not be an expert, but in any case he talks much bigger than he is. He delivers lectures on photography in the shop, and advises the dealer how to conduct his business. 'You should stock So-and-so's plates,' a brand never asked for. This gentleman always has prints from his best negative in his pocket; but, of course, they are not his best. Oh, no, the best are at home. Years ago, when I was younger and more easily impresst than I am now, a gentleman called and asked to look at a camera. He was shown the one referred to. 'Is it a Beck lens?' he asked. 'Let me see.' He opened and looked through it. 'No, I see it isn't,' he said. It was not, and I felt that I was privileged in meeting an expert in lenses. A very little reflection, however, convinced me that neither he nor any one else could recognize a lens in that way. In a subsequent conversation he gave himself away completely; he was not an expert in lenses, neither was he in anything else connected with photography.

"It is inevitable that a hobby which develops enthusiasts also develops bores. Of course, it is a pleasure to listen to an enthusiast who is an expert, and can show work possessing merits beyond those of correct exposure and development. But there are enthusiasts who are not producers of artistic photographs, and who have a great deal to say that is not worth saying. There are three kinds of enthusiasts—the expert, the man who realizes that his enthusiasm may be a nuisance to other people, and the bore. We can not all be of the first kind, but we can all avoid being of the last.

"Just a word for faddists. Every dealer could make a list of the leading plates and papers in the order of their popularity. If you ask a dealer for a brand he does not keep, be sure you are in a minority in your preference. You may have good reasons, but, at any rate, the majority are not with you. My experience of amateurs is that the more expert a worker is, the less violent are his prejudices. An expert has preferences, but he does not waste more time and shoe-leather upon them than they are worth. Also, don't exaggerate the importance of freshness. I have known an amateur decline plates because they were a month old! All the best makes are good for four or five years, and I have seen excellent negatives from plates nine years old. Remember, unless you are a stranger living miles away, a dealer would much rather sell you nothing than something that is not satisfactory."

THE VALUE OF SOUTHERN WATER-POWER

A RECENT official report on the rivers that drain the Southern Appalachian Mountains asserts that they form collectively the greatest water-power in the United States, capable of doing work worth the income of something like one billion dollars, provided their usefulness is not harmed by cutting away the timber at their sources. It is estimated that at least two million eight hundred thousand indicated horse-power is developed by the streams of this water-shed, more than half of which is available for economic development. Says a writer in *Forestry and Irrigation* (Washington, July):

"Only a comparatively small part of this has been made use of yet, but the portion that has been utilized has been one of the most important factors in the recent industrial development of the South. In the future the use of this power and its value are bound to increase tremendously. Manufacturing plants are constantly increasing in number in the region, and it is reasonable to expect that in time the center of the cotton-weaving industry in the United States may be moved from the streams of New England, where it has remained so long, nearer to the source of supply for the raw material.

"Moreover, water-power, or power originating in the streams, will be more and more in demand here, as everywhere else in the country, on account of the increasing cost of fuel power through dwindling fuel resources of the country. Already the water-power costs much less than the fuel, and the difference will inevitably grow greater. One great difficulty of the users of water-power, not only in the South, but along the New-England streams as well, tho possibly to a less degree, is the fact that it can not be depended upon the year around, but must be supplemented and replaced for some weeks or months every summer by costly fuel power, because the streams run too low to be of service.

"More than this, as the years go on mill-owners are painfully aware that the low-water periods are growing longer and longer. This is because the forests at the headwaters of the streams are being cut off with the result that the melting winter snows and the spring rains pour off the denuded and hardened land in devastating floods, sending down for a few weeks far more water than they can use, and, moreover, reducing the capacity and usefulness of their mill-ponds by filling them with hundreds of tons of sand and soil which the floods scour off the unprotected upper slopes.

"Nowhere are business men wider awake to the danger than in the South. If indiscriminate cutting of the forests on the crests of the watershed can be stopt, there is a possibility, according to a recent report of experts, of increasing the development of power up to anywhere from three to thirty times the one million four hundred thousand horse-power at present available. Without it, almost nothing can be done. The method proposed to develop the Appalachian-river resources to the total of forty-two million horse-

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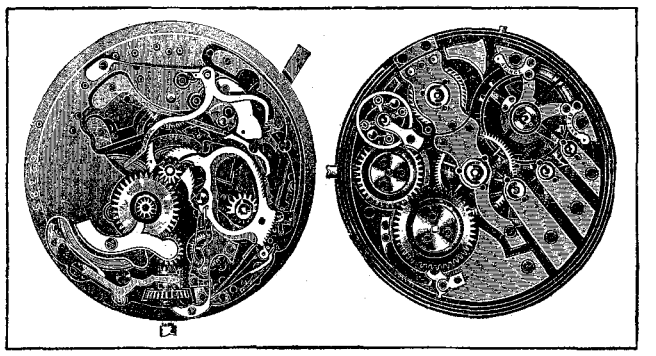
power is by storage reservoirs, which would catch the surplus waters of the spring and retain them until the summer months, when the mills now have to fall back on fuel or close down.

"The United States Geological Survey has kept records of stream-flow in the Appalachians for a number of years and recently they made a careful study of the possibilities of storage-reservoirs in that region. . . . The experts of the Geological Survey who made the investigation, after picking out reservoir sites and estimating their capacity and the area from which they would receive the run-off, consider the figures given above extremely conservative. Even with only one million four hundred thousand horse-power, the annual return at $20 per horse-power per year would amount to $28,000,000. That is equal to a gross income of 3 per cent. on a capital of about $933,000,000. These figures seem to justify a considerable outlay of money to achieve the benefits promised."

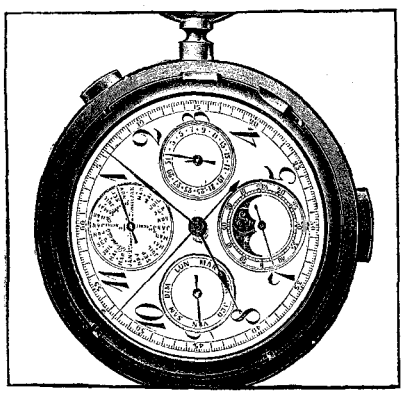


MECHANISM OF A REPEATER STRIKING QUARTERS.

MECHANISM OF A REPEATER STRIKING MINUTES.

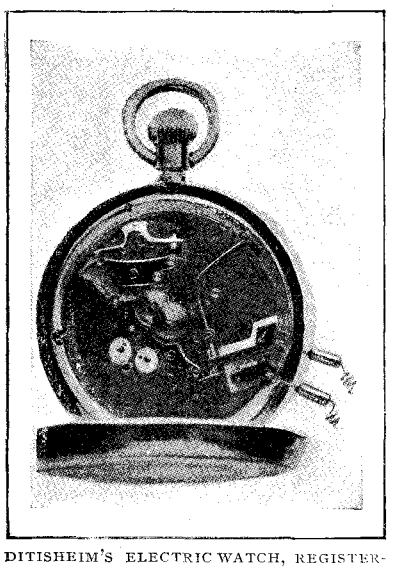
SOME COMPLICATED WATCHES

THE construction of complicated timepieces has always been a favorite amusement of the mechanic. Some of the most complex and ingenious large clocks, like the famous one at Strasburg, were the product of former centuries, but probably complicated watches have never been made more accurately and cheaply than to-day. Some of these are described in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 2) by L. Reverchon. First he takes up watches that indicate the time by sound-signals of some kind. He says:



COMBINATION REPEATER, STOP-WATCH, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR.

"The striking watch ['repeater'] is very old. Nearly two and a half centuries ago it was invented simultaneously by two English watchmakers, Barlow and Quare. . . . Watches that strike the hour when desired are now made like ordinary watches and at a reasonable price. Good watches in metal cases, striking the quarter-hours, may be bought for 100 francs [$20].

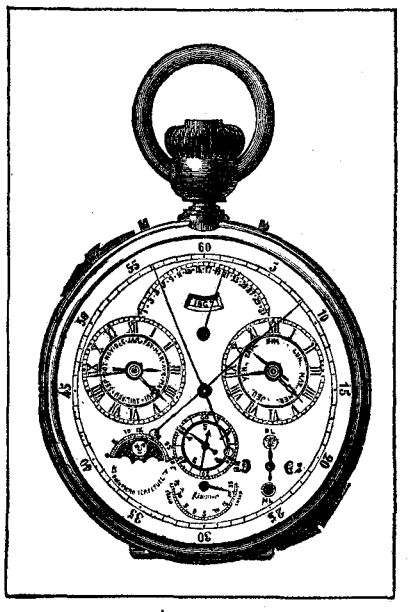


DITISHEIM'S ELECTRIC WATCH, REGISTERING SECONDS AND RECORDING MINUTES.

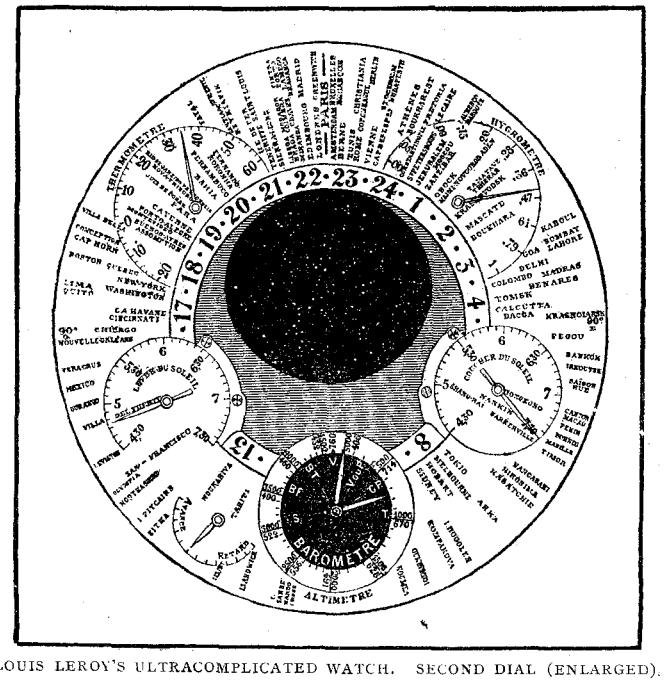
"On the other hand, watches are now made . . . that not only strike when desired, by pressing a spring, but also strike the hours and quarters regularly, like a clock. The mechanism is much the same in both cases. . . . . .

"Not only are ordinary bells for sounding the hours and quarters placed in these watches—some of which do not exceed 4.7 millimeters [$\frac{1}{5}$ inch] in thickness—but real little chimes.

"We may pass from consideration of repeaters to that of the more recent stop-watch. In its most elementary form this has simply a second hand on a small dial graduated in minutes. In the most complicated form, shown in the figure, the mechanism operates the two ordinary hands, a primary chronograph-hand called the 'overtaking' hand, a minute-counter, and finally a small 'lightning' hand, which makes the entire revolution in one second, a quarter at a time. . . . In a stop-watch of this sort the four hands last described may all be brought back to zero at once. It may be imagined with what precision the construction must be carried out that this may be done. . . . Practically, stop-watches without the 'overtaking' and 'lightning' hands are used, . . . and even these give trouble enough to repairers of watches. . . . A third complication in watches is the calendar. Every one is now familiar with watches that show the day of the month and the phases of the moon, for they may be obtained at all the shops at low prices. This type of calendar watch is old. The perpetual calendar, which is quite complicated, dates only from 1860. There are two systems. In one the month-dial has forty-eight divisions, which facilitates construction. In the second, called the twelve-month calendar, . . . the month-hand makes its revolution in one year instead of four years, which makes it easier to read. The hands change place at midnight. Calendars are also made with openings, through which the numbers indicating month and day are shown. . . . The lunar phases are shown by means of a wheel of fifty-nine teeth, which involves an error of nine hours a year. The mechanism of calendars should receive



LOUIS LEROY'S ULTRACOMPLICATED WATCH. FIRST DIAL.



LOUIS LEROY'S ULTRACOMPLICATED WATCH. SECOND DIAL (ENLARGED).

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special care. Their working requires considerable power, and this is why, in most non-perpetual calendars, the moon obstinately refuses to budge."

There are still, we are told, more complicated watch-movements, in which all the features described above are combined. For instance, the writer tells of a watch that is at once a repeater, a "chronograph" or stop-watch, and a perpetual calendar. A mechanism such as this consists of no less than 552 pieces, pierced with 752 holes and held together by 177 screws, some of which are not more that 0.3 millimeter [about $\frac{1}{80}$ inch] in diameter. He describes also an astronomic watch constructed by Paul Ditisheim, on whose dial appear hours, minutes, seconds, lunar phases, days of the month, the time of sunrise and sunset, and a device for showing the equation of time. The writer concludes:

"In such complicated pieces of mechanism it is evident that all the wheels can not be arranged in one plane. They must be disposed in layers, which of course makes the watches thicker than usual. . . . . .

"From the point of view of the complexity and multiplicity of the effects obtained, we may note that the record is held by our compatriot Louis Leroy, who made, several years ago, a watch . . . with two dials giving 25 different indications. . . . The mechanism of this watch is arranged in four layers and its construction required several years and the use of 975 different pieces.

"In closing, we shall say but a word about an interesting application of electricity to watches of precision. We show herewith a photograph of a watch sent us by Mr. Ditisheim, which shows seconds and records the minutes. The recording is done by suppressing a mark at the end of each complete minute. . . . . .

"At the last competitive exhibition at the National Physical Laboratory at Kew, England, there were eleven complicated watches, among others a repeater giving the minutes, with a stop-watch attachment, made by Stauffer & Son, of London, which obtained 88.7 points in a possible hundred—a very good result. At the same laboratory in 1904 the firm of Golay, of London, had a watch of this class with an absolutely extraordinary number of points, namely, 93.2. . . . . .

"It would certainly seem that chronometric precision had obtained its maximum in mechanisms of this kind, in which weak spring-motors succeed in operating second-hands, under the control of the escapement, with such accuracy that the variations observed during six months do not depart by one-half second from the straight line representing ideally perfect running.

"To reach such truly extraordinary results in actual manufacture there are two essential elements toward which the constructor's whole attention should be directed: these are the quality of the metals used and the perfection of the gears. These two elements become increasingly important as the number of pieces entering into the construction is more considerable. To their absence we must attribute most of the faults of watches of inferior quality."
—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A ROTARY LAMP-FILAMENT—An incandescent filament that continually rotates, thus preventing the injurious effect of the present brilliant line of light upon the eye, is advertised in a recent issue of the London *Times*. The invention is thus commented upon by a skeptical writer in *The Western Electrician*:

"Development, to bring the lamp to perfection, is necessary; hence the 'ad.' The essential idea, protected by patent, it is said, is explained as follows: 'By the lightning speed of rotation of the glowing filament set in the lamp to rotate either about its major or minor axis, the utmost pace or rapidity of the eye shown in its effort to form a distinct image, such as that of the filament at rest, is so far outrun by the velocity at which the filament is now rotated that it is thereby spun into the glowing figure of motion, which thus becomes the new image formed upon the retina in place of the incandescent-wire image, the consequent relief to the eye being instantaneous. The size of the figure of motion is magnified and incomparably increased as seen side by side with that of the stationary filament. The glaring coil of dazzling hot wire, as seen in the static lamps, gives place also when rotated at lightning speed, as described above, to a perfectly natural diffusion from the area of the figure of motion; when the distance from this object to the eye of the observer is constant, the photometer records the same light emitted from all points thereon.'

"The tantalizing thing about this word-picture is that it leaves so much to the imagination. It is not stated of what material the filament is made or how it is made to revolve or how much the operation costs. Furthermore, it would be of interest to know whether the filament revolves in a permanent vacuum; if so, how, and if not, what is the life of the filament? And as lamp filaments are rather fragile, it might be explained why the 'lightning speed of rotation' would not shake them to pieces. But, with the airy nonchalance which distinguishes the British no less than the American crank inventor, these questions are left to be answered by the investors—if any present themselves."

SUBSTITUTES FOR COFFEE

THERE would appear to be at least two reasons why substitutes for coffee are sought—the high cost or absence of the real product, and its injurious effects when used to excess. Prepared coffee-substitutes placed on the market usually emphasize the latter reason, but many substitutes are or have been in common use that seem to depend for their existence on the former. In many cases persons acquire a liking for the substitute and come to prefer it to the real article, thus adding a third reason to the ones noted above. Says Charles Groud in *La Nature* (Paris):

"Properly speaking, there are scarcely any real substitutes for coffee. The substances used to replace it are mostly like it only in appearance, hardly in taste. Many of them, besides, are not used alone; they are mixt with real coffee as adulterants.

"Coffee belongs to the family of *Rubiaceæ* or *Coffeineæ* and to the genus *Coffea*. It gets its stimuating properties from a nitrogenous principle, caffein, identical with the thein of tea. The different cultivated varieties contain this in very variable proportions. . . . Many non-cultivated species of the genus do not contain it at all, but simply a bitter principle which remains partly after roasting. It should be noted that most of the substitutes for coffee also contain a bitter principle.

"Outside of the genus *Coffea*, the family of the *Rubiaceæ* includes several species whose seeds, when roasted, are sometimes utilized in place of coffee. Among these species may be cited the following:

"*Psychotria herbacea*, an exotic plant.

"*Galium aparine* (commonly called in France *gratteron*, or 'scratchweed'), common throughout the country, esteemed by farmers a noxious weed. Its seeds are quite large, 3 to 6 millimeters [⅛ to ¼ inch] in diameter, and covered with a thorny skin.

"The following plants also furnish seeds sometimes employed as coffee-substitutes:

"Oriental cassia, the 'black coffee' of Senegal, Martinique, and the Gaboon, a leguminous annual shrub, whose seeds are sometimes imported into England and Germany.

"Spanish astragal (*Astragalus bœticus*), a leguminous plant with white flowers. of the Hispanic peninsula; the use of its seeds as coffee was very wide-spread during the Continental blockade.

"The lupins, sometimes called 'native coffee.' The best known from this point of view is the *Lupinus varius*, a small blue lupin with blue or white blossoms and round seeds spotted with white or gray. The *Lupinus hirsutus* or *pilosus* has also been used—a large blue lupin largely employed as an ornamental plant in our gardens. The seeds of other species are used as food, after freeing them from the bitter principle common to all lupin seeds. One plant of the genus, the *Lupinus luteus*, has pronounced poisonous properties.

"Gumbo (*Hibiscus esculentus*), an annual plant of the mallow family (*malvaceæ*) with sulfur-yellow flowers.

"There have also been attempts to replace coffee with sweet acorns, asparagus-seeds, various grains, holly-seeds, etc. The only substitute for coffee that is in current use among us [in France] is the roasted root of the coffee-chicory, which is very commonly cultivated in the north of France and in Belgium. . . . . .

"After drying and roasting, the product, in which the proportion of water is greatly reduced, is three or four times richer than the raw root. A great part of its elements being soluble in water, the infusion of chicory has some food-value and it is comparable with

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coffee only in this regard; instead of being stimulating, however, it is depurative and purgative.

"In Austria-Hungary there has long been in use, instead of chicory, dried and roasted figs; fruit of second quality is used and the product is exported to Asia Minor and sometimes to Algeria. In this latter country several manufactories for the preparation of this fig-coffee have been established. The product has an agreeable taste of toasted almonds."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TUNGSTEN ELECTRIC LAMP

TUNGSTEN has been long known as a metal, but has been used chiefly in alloys until recently, when its value as a material for filaments in incandescent electric lamps has been discovered. In an article on the subject printed in *The Electrical World* E. F. Tweedy, of the Edison company, tells us that there are already several different methods of preparing the filaments from tungsten. He says that hitherto it has been impossible to render the metal ductile enough to draw it into a wire, altho a method of preparing rods that may be so drawn out by keeping them at the proper temperature has recently been patented abroad. The methods now in use involve the preparation of a plastic mass of the powdered metal with some sticky substance, and the formation of filaments by forcing this through a tiny hole in a die. If the sticky substance contains carbon, this must be burned out before the filament can be used. Of the properties of the lamps made with tungsten filaments the writer speaks as follows:

"The average life of the multiple tungsten lamp can probably be taken at 1,000 hours, altho the manufacturers do not guarantee an average life in excess of 800 hours. The series tungsten, which is now being adopted extensively for street-lighting, is showing a life somewhat in excess of the multiple 120-volt lamp, and a life of about 1,500 hours may be reasonably expected in this class of service. The degree to which candle-power is maintained throughout life is remarkable in the tungsten lamp, and is especially noteworthy when comparing this lamp with the carbon- or graphitized-filament lamp. In the carbon lamp the falling off in candle-power is comparatively rapid, and, after burning 400 or 500 hours, the initial candle-power has generally been reduced by about 20 per cent. With the tungsten lamp the decline in candle-power from its initial value is of small amount, probably never exceeding 15 per cent. after 1,000 hours of burning and often being in the neighborhood of 5 or 6 per cent. While the watts per candle increase rapidly in the carbon lamp as the hours of burning increase, the efficiency of the tungsten lamp remains more nearly constant throughout its life. These facts should be borne in mind, therefore, when comparing the two types of lamp on the basis of candle-power-hour costs.

"The two points chiefly raised against the tungsten lamp at the present time are its fragility and its high cost. That there is room for improvement in both these respects, no one will deny; that such improvement is almost sure to come seems equally certain.

The present fragility of the lamp should not be of serious consequence to the user, provided reasonable care is employed in its handling. The manufacturers have largely overcome the difficulties first encountered in the matter of shipment, and the breakage has now been reduced to less than 1½ per cent., as compared to something over ½ of 1 per cent. for carbon lamps.

"The manufacturers advise the users of tungsten lamps to turn on the current when cleaning the lamp or shade, as the filament becomes plastic when hot and is much less subject to breakage. The desirability of controlling tungsten lamps by either a pendant or a wall-switch might be mentioned. Where the lamp is turned on at the socket, the possibility of breakage is considerably increased.

"The quality possest by the tungsten filament, in common with filaments made from other metals, of welding after being broken, is of considerable value. The author recently observed this phenomenon in the case of a 100-watt lamp, which welded upon being handled, after having burned 650 hours. It then burned for an additional 70 hours before final disruption. Another lamp of the same size has been welded three times and has now burned 150 hours since the last weld.

"The question of burning this type of lamp in other than pendent position is often raised. The manufacturers advised strongly against doing this when the lamp was first placed upon the market, and some manufacturers still state that the best results will be secured if the lamp is used in a vertical pendent position.

"On the other hand, several manufacturers are now claiming that their lamps may be burned in any position. Recent experiments seem to show that little trouble will result from burning these lamps, particularly the 40- or 60-watt sizes, in other than a pendent position, provided the angle with the vertical does not exceed approximately 45 degrees."

SOME FACTS ABOUT SUGAR

THE free use of sugar as we know it is a modern phenomenon. Apparently the ancients were unfamiliar with it in the form in which we use it, and later it was merely an expensive luxury. Some interesting data about the manufacture, use, and cost of sugar are given in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 2) as follows:

"Cane-sugar was made by the Chinese at a very remote epoch. In the West it was known much later; Pliny, Varro, and Lucan, among the Romans, at the beginning of our era, just make mention of it, and it was then known under the names of 'Indian salt,' 'Asian honey,' and 'Arabian' or 'Indian juice.' In 1090 the Crusaders, on their arrival in Syria, found cane-sugar there for the first time, and it became part of the soldiers' ration. In the following centuries sugar-cane was introduced into the island of Cyprus, into the Nile Delta, on the north shore of Africa as far as Gibraltar, into Sicily, and into the Kingdom of Naples; then into Spain in the fifteenth century and thence into Madeira and the Canaries. In 1644 the French took it to Guadeloupe and shortly afterward to Martinique and Louisiana. The Portuguese introduced it into Brazil, and the English into Jamaica."

According to the *Revista Scientifico-Industriale*, as quoted in the note from which we have been translating, the cost of sugar at London and Paris from the middle of the thirteenth century to the end of the nineteenth was as follows, the figures in the table being altered to dollars and cents per pound:

Years.	At London.	At Paris.	Years.	At London.	At Paris.
1260	$1.87	....	1542	....	$0.62
1300	2.27	....	1550	$0.83	....
1350	1.51	....	1598	....	0.97
1372	....	$5.17	1600	0.72	....
1400	2.10	....	1650	0.73	....
1426	....	2.62	1700	0.48	....
1450	2.72	....	1750	0.19	....
1482	....	2.50	1800	0.34	....
1500	0.48	....			

"As regards the price of transportation: in 1550 it cost 10 francs [$2] to send 250 kilograms [550 pounds] of ordinary sugar from Antwerp to London, while the transportation of 50 kilograms [110 pounds] by sea from Venice to Antwerp cost 24 francs [$4.80].

"It is known that the merit of pointing out a sweet sugary principle in beet-root belongs to Oliver de Serres (1605), gardener to Henry IV. The first beet-sugar factory was established in 1795 in the environs of Berlin by the chemist Achard. In France, during the Continental blockade, the increase of the price of sugar, which then cost 6 francs [$1.20] a pound, was a strong incentive to the establishment of sugar-factories; on January 2, 1812, Benjamin Delessert, a sugar-refiner of Paris, offered for the first time samples of native sugar, with the assertion that the beet-sugar industry was then under way at Passy."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

"IT would seem that the ash from anthracite coal which is everywhere in evidence could be made generally useful," says *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York, May). "Its lack of cost, the fact that it can be everywhere obtained, simplicity of application, etc., should commend it to all physicians. According to Dr. W. Irving Clark, Jr., . . . the ash from anthracite coal is neutral, sterile, and without irritating effects upon wounds. It is said, when sifted through a flour sifter, to be a soft powder which is absorbent and easily adjusted to discharging wounds. When so applied it quickly absorbs the pus or other secretion, becomes soft and doughy and helps to immobilize the part. Unlike when gauze is used, the absorption is more perfect and the surrounding tissues are thus spared the corrosive action of the pus. In varicose ulcers, discharging sinuses or abscesses it is said to meet the requirements better than a gauze dressing."

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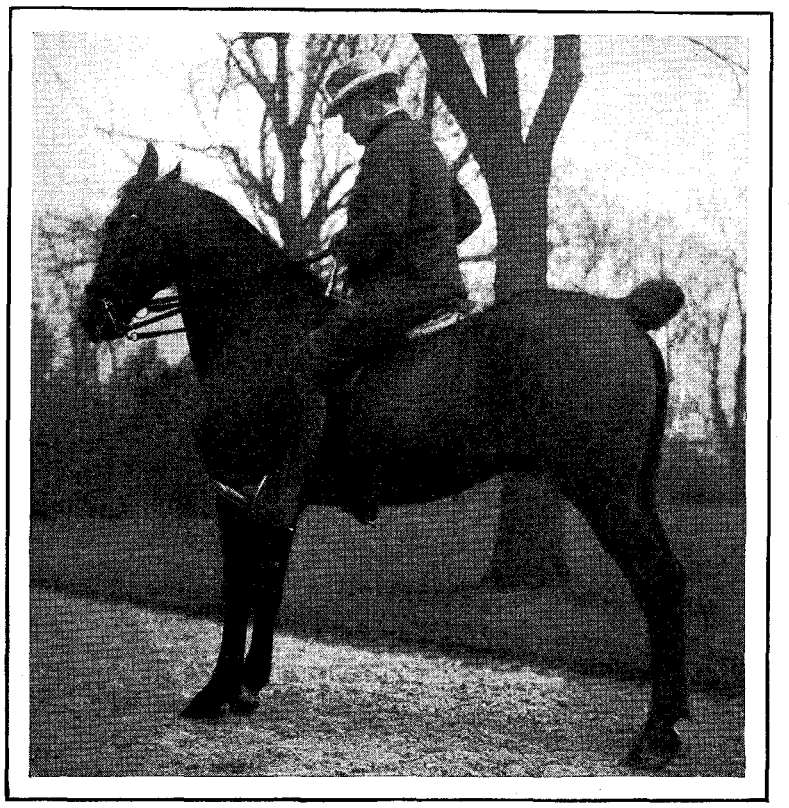
BISHOP POTTER

THE key-note of comment following the death of Bishop Potter is perhaps given by the New York *Evening Post* in saying that he "was an eminent ecclesiastic who was yet better known as a public man than as a churchman." His distinction as a theologian, whatever it was, was unknown to the generality. "Nor was he of the priestly type," *The Post* observes, but his "robust personality and direct contact with the world about him reminded one, rather, of those English bishops who are half-churchmen, half-statesmen." The estimate is continued in these words:

"Of recent years, age and the demands of his diocesan work had compelled Bishop Potter somewhat to abate his secular activities. Less in the public eye, it was easier for a short-memoried people to forget the prominence he long held in this city, and the useful part he played in civic and, indeed, national affairs. From about 1885 to 1898 no one was more in demand as a speaker on public occasions, and no one who spoke so often spoke better. He had a fine presence and manner, and he usually had something to say. It is clear that he valued highly such extra-clerical opportunities to impress himself upon the community. It was, to him, a part of the prophetic function of his ministry. There were times when he rose to its full height. One of them was the celebration of the centenary of the Presidency of the United States, in 1889, when it fell to Bishop Potter to preach the sermon in St. Paul's, with President Harrison in the audience. The preacher took advantage of the general disgust at the way in which the time and strength of the new Administration were being frittered away in the division of the spoils, to utter a few pungent words about the impossibility of imagining George Washington devoting his chief thoughts and energies to such office-broking. It was a sort of Nathan-to-David address, and produced an effect as wide as the nation. That Bishop Potter carefully weighed his message in advance is shown by the fact that he consulted Mr. Godkin about it before it was delivered. Naturally, that stout civil-service reformer bade him strike and spare not, and, after the prophetic rebuke had been delivered, wrote to him: 'I think it is the bravest, timeliest, and most effective piece of pulpit oratory which this generation has heard, and a noble use of a great occasion. If it hurts any one, it will show that he is very sick, and finds in you his physician.'

"Being so completely a man of his period, Bishop Potter could not but share in that sense of 'socal compunction' which Mrs. Ward has said distinguishes our age. The fortunate feel for the unfortunate as never before; the educated for the ignorant; the safe for the imperiled. In many forms of humanitarian work, even when not calling itself religious, the Bishop of New York took interest. He gave name and pen and voice and time to charitable causes. His independent mind did not permit him to refrain from criticizing philanthropy when he thought it mistaken, and at times his reformatory zeal took a turn which exposed him to ridicule, as in his proposals for church saloons. But his good nature and firm poise enabled him to take the raillery, and even the denunciation, with a smile. He had the saving grace of humor, for lack of which too many social reformers have been a trifle forbidding in their earnestness."



THE LATE BISHOP POTTER,

Who is described as "an eminent ecclesiastic who was yet better known as a public man than as a churchman."

The way to judge men, and especially bishops, of his type, the New York *Tribune* observes, is "by their possession and exercise of those selected qualities which are most suited to the needs of their special dioceses." Further:

"Regarded from that point of view, Henry Codman Potter will be assigned to a high rank in the hierarchy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. For nearly a quarter of a century he was the head of that Church in this metropolis. There is probably no other diocese in this country in which a greater variety of episcopal abilities is required than in New York, nor any in which there is a greater degree of ecclesiastical sensitiveness or a stronger rivalry of competing churches of various creeds. There is surely none in which the character of episcopal work is more varied or its amount greater. That in such circumstances under his direction the Episcopal Church here should have enjoyed for twenty-five years practically unbroken concord and unsurpassed growth in numbers and influence is one of the highest practical tributes which can be paid to Bishop Potter, or indeed which any bishop might aspire to win."

His career as outlined in an editorial in the Springfield *Republican* is presented in these words:

"Dr. Potter was a man of accomplishment in social and civil life, in humanitarian labor, in the affairs of the world of which he was so large a part, and will not be forgotten. He was a scion of a notable family in the clerical annals of the country. His ancestry in this country was from the Society of Friends, and his father, Alonzo Potter, Bishop of Pennsylvania from 1845 to his death in 1865, was the first to leave that faith, but the influence of the Quaker principles can be traced in all the branches of the family.

"One of Bishop Potter's brothers was Clarkson Nott Potter, Democratic Congressman from the Twelfth District of New York for many years; Gen. Robert B. Potter, a notable soldier in the Civil War; Edward T. Potter, a celebrated architect; and Eliphalet Nott Potter, president successively of Union and Hobart colleges. Bishop H. C. Potter's uncle, Horatio, was Bishop of the New York diocese from 1861 until 1887, when Henry Codman Potter succeeded him, having been for four years assistant bishop. A fairly episcopal family.

"Henry Codman Potter, educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, was graduated at the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1857, when he was twenty-two years old, and was ordained priest in 1858, being then, and until May, 1859, rector of Christ Church, Greensburg, Pa. For seven years he was in charge of St. John's, Troy, whence he went to Trinity Church, Boston, as assistant minister. After two years he was chosen rector of Grace Church, New York City, and remained there until his succession to his uncle, Horatio, as Bishop of the New York diocese. His honors have been many, but much less than his services, which have been invaluable to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and of much moment to the whole country.

"He had received many degrees from various institutions, and

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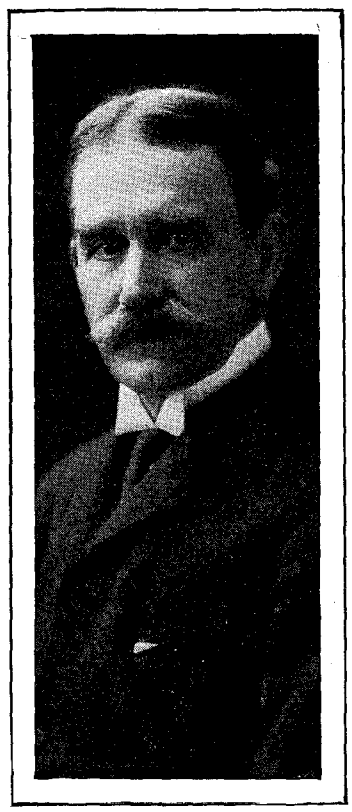
he had written a large number of works in the line of his labors. Among these are 'Thirty Years Reviewed,' 'Our Threefold Victory,' 'Young Men's Christian Associations and Their Work,' 'The Church and Her Children,' 'Sisterhoods and Deaconesses,' 'The Religion for To-day,' 'The Gates of the East,' 'Sermons of the City,' 'The Scholar and the State,' 'The East of To-day and To-morrow,' 'The Industrial Situation' (1902), 'Law and Loyalty' (1903). Much of Bishop Potter's energy of late years has been devoted to the building of the magnificent Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on the western heights of New York City. He could not have hoped to see the completion of this great building for Christian faith, which aims to preserve the medieval devotion in the midst of a departing thought; but he will be remembered among the founders. An interesting comment on his career, just after he had addrest the Phi Beta Kappa of Harvard College in Sanders Theater, on 'The Scholar and the State,' was made as follows:

"'The Bishop's Quaker origin, his graduation from the Virginia seminary where High-Church influences are seldom encountered, and certain liberal characteristics of his own might have led to the supposition that he was inclined to favor the Low-Church party; but then his encouragement of sisterhoods, and, above all, his sanction of the organization of a lay brotherhood in New York City, would indicate just the opposite. As a matter of fact, he appears to have steered a clear course between the shoals of party differences, and to have gained popularity among his clergy and their followers of all shades of opinion."



RIGHT REV. DAVID H. GREER,
Formerly coadjutor bishop, who, by canon law, becomes bishop of New York without special election.

AUSTRALIAN CHURCH UNION

CHURCH union in Australia is a vital movement only waiting for a *rapprochement* between the Episcopalians and Presbyterians. It is desired by both sides, and seems likely to be accomplished if mutual concessions can be made. The causes that have pushed union to the front in this island, observes *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia), are the same as hold good for Canada and New Zealand, namely, "the desire to achieve the hope of Christ; the demands of home missions, so many settlers never hearing the living Word; and the activity of the Roman hierarchy." *The Recorder*, whose denominational standing is with the Reformed Episcopal Church, takes up an interview with Rev. Dr. Gibb, of New Zealand, published in *The British Weekly* (London), and gives his views together with their own comment. In this way we learn of the terms on which union seems possible. Thus:

"The movement for union in Australia began five years ago, when the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists, Methodists, and Baptists appointed committees in each State to work for union. In New South Wales the Methodists and Presbyterians are just on the point of reaching an agreement. In Victoria the Episcopalians and Presbyterians are drawing together.

"The basis of agreement 'consents to the historic Episcopate, recognizes the validity of Presbyterian orders, adopts the Nicene Creed for the united Church, allows the use of limited free prayer, and provides for a modified Presbyterian form of church government.' The Archbishop of Melbourne, who is greatly interested in this matter, will present the whole subject of the negotiations to the Lambeth Conference, whose recommendations in the matter will be eagerly looked for. A great deal depends upon the findings of this conference, tho we should think that the archbishops and bishops in Australia would feel inclined to manage their own affairs, being in reality entirely free from Canterbury.

"Commenting upon the situation, Rev. Dr. Gibb declares: 'Union is, in my judgment, certain to come in Australia. Will it include the Anglicans? That depends upon the Anglicans. The Presbyterian Church admits the validity of Anglican orders. Will the Anglicans admit the validity of Presbyterian orders? That is the question. Presbyterians must have a clear, unmistakable recognition of the legitimateness of their claim to churchmanship, and the acceptance of this claim by the Anglicans will carry with it an indorsement of all the great evangelical principles for which the Presbyterian Church stands. A sacrificing priesthood and baptismal regeneration on the one hand, and the Presbyterian conception of the ministry on the other, are absolutely incompatible.'

"Of course, should the authorities agree, the people of the churches would have to be consulted. They are not likely to raise any difficulties, as our experience has been that the laymen are usually ahead of the clergy in these matters."

Speaking further of the acceptance of the historic Episcopate, Dr. Gibb is quoted to this effect:

"The recognition of the validity of Presbyterian orders involves a surrender of those features of the historic Episcopate which render it objectionable to Presbyterians. Presbyterians have no rooted antipathy to Episcopacy as a mere system of church government. They see the defects of the Episcopal form. They are by no means blind to the defects of the Presbyterian form.

"Walter Smith has told us that 'grave cardinals bourgeon in all the churches—these crimson-stockinged, those clad in sober black,' and as a matter of fact, every church has its leading men. To give some of these leaders the title of bishop and invest them with the power of superintendence would not be a subversion of Presbyterian principles. But if by the historic Episcopate is understood some mysterious supernatural power with which the bishop is invested—well, Presbyterians can not away with it. But this conception of the bishop must surely be abandoned if the validity of Presbyterian orders is recognized."

DECHRISTIANIZATION AS THE CAUSE OF DEPOPULATION IN FRANCE

IN a recent number of THE LITERARY DIGEST we were enabled to give a comparison between the fluctuations of population in France and England severally. A fuller account of this matter is to be found in the *Officiel* (Paris), the governmental gazette of the French Republic. Here the comparison is extended to the principal countries of Europe as is shown in the following diagram, in which the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate is given with a view to showing the annual increase or decrease of the population:

EXCESS OF THE BIRTH-RATE OVER THE DEATH-RATE IN 10,000 INHABITANTS.

PERIOD.	France.	Germany.	England and Wales.	Belgium.	Italy.
1871–1875	5	107	135	92	64
1876–1880	29	131	146	102	75
1881–1885	25	113	141	102	106
1886–1891	11	121	125	91	103
1891–1895	1	130	118	88	105
1896–1900	13	147	115	109	110
1901 1905	18	149	121	107	106
1906	7	150	117	97	
1907	—5				

In commenting upon these "appalling" statistics the Paris *Croix*,

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an important Ultramontane daily, attributes this decay in population to the efforts that are being made by leading French statesmen and publicists to drive Christianity out of France. This is implied in the following passage in a recent editorial:

"The excess of births over deaths which has been dwindling for several years has at last been succeeded by an excess of deaths over births which reaches the enormous number of 19,920. France, which already is beset by so many misfortunes, is now actually in danger of perishing altogether, from the fact that the very sources of her life have become contaminated. Shall we live to see a reaction? It is high time for one. But in order to obtain any change our rulers must adopt methods exactly opposite to those which they are now pursuing, that is, they must rechristianize France."

The idea that small families, or the absence of any children at all in a household, results from irreligion or the rejection of Catholicism is seriously propounded by this writer as a provable fact. The places where the Catholic faith is adhered to are the places where the general population is most prolific, we are told. The excess of births over deaths is to be found in the departments where the Church still reigns supreme. After naming eleven departments where this excess ranges from 103 to 33 this writer observes:

"With scarcely an exception these are the departments in which Catholicism reckons the greatest number of faithful adherents. With regard to those sections where the relative figure of the excess of deaths over births, in proportion to the sum of the population, is highest, an exactly opposite condition of things is to be found."

The writer proceeds to show from the *Officiel* that depopulation and divorce are found increasing side by side, and both are most prevalent in those parts of France where Catholicism has lost its power. He concludes as follows:

"We are, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the depopulation of France is the direct result of its dechristianization. If once the sacred restrictions of a religion founded on self-sacrifice be thrown aside nothing is left to direct the heart of man but egotism, cowardice, self-interest, and an unbridled passion for gain. In view of the present state of things we are compelled to ask, shall we permit our country to die?"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TO TEACH MORALS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

DISTINCTIVE efforts to be taken in the direction of moral training in the public schools were recommended at the recent annual meeting of the National Education Association in Cleveland. "The forward march of the teachers in this direction is quiet, but it is determined," says the editor of the Chicago *Interior*, "and it is going to bring about the solution of this great problem." Their principle of action is stated by the writer in these words: "To-day the teachers say that the next advance in the school life of the country must put conscience-training decisively above mind-training." The Association voicing this demand is described as "preeminently the organ of expression of the common-school teachers of the land," tho it has also "a considerable contingent of university and college men." The paragraphs of its resolution which touch this subject read as follows:

"We earnestly recommend to boards of education, principals, and teachers the continuous training of pupils in morals and in business and professional ethics, to the end that the coming generation of men of affairs may have a well-developed abhorrence of unfair dealing and discrimination.

"The National Education Association wishes to record its approval of the increasing appreciation among educators of the fact that the building of character is the real aim of the schools.

"We hope for such a change of public sentiment as will permit and encourage the reading and study of the English Bible.

"The highest ethical standards of conduct and of speech should be insisted on among teachers."

The further comment of *The Interior* is in this vein:

"The outspoken declaration herein for the Bible is especially satisfactory. Many church people, apparently with a sort of fetish faith in the bare sound of the words, urge nothing more than a mere daily reading of the Scriptures in the schoolroom. The teachers, with the brighter light of experience to advise them, put no trust in a routine reading, but recognize that if the Bible is to do any good in the schoolroom it must be studied.

"The only uncertain sound in their declaration is the rather pessimistic allusion to the present state of public sentiment, which they tacitly concede to be against such use of the Bible as they would like to introduce into their work. But they should not misconstrue the quality of that feeling.

"It is not an essential opposition to the book itself. The majority of American parents would be personally most happy to have their children receive the sort of instruction from the Bible which the teachers would like to give. But there has been industriously disseminated through the country the idea that any use of the Christian Scriptures in the schools would infringe the rights of conscience of those who do not believe the Bible as a religious book. And the typical American father, wishing above all things to 'play fair,' will rather forego a desired benefit for his own children than to trench upon the liberty and rights of his neighbor.

"This forbearance is most admirable, but it is not altogether intelligent. The introduction of moral teaching into the public schools, with the Bible as at least one recognized text-book thereof, would, if sincerely managed, not offend the proper principles of religious liberty in the slightest.

"*Religion as a personal experience and a personal hope the state can have nothing to do with. But the social morality which covers justice and truth between man and man in the life here present and visible the State has not only the right, but a positive duty to inculcate.*

"That the state is bound to uphold that morality through the wording, spirit, and execution of its laws nobody denies. The laws embody the state's ideals of citizenship. It is the simplest and most impregnable logic to hold that the state should not wait until those ideals are violated before bringing them directly to the attention of its citizens. What it intends to maintain as the standards of conduct necessary for a just social order in a stable commonwealth it should duly inform its citizens of in advance of any temptation to break those standards."

Without controversy the place for the state to set forth its moral requirements so as most deeply to impress the masses of its people is in the common schoolroom, continues the writer, with these additional words:

"The state does not teach the wrong of a selfish and evil act primarily because it is a personals in. The Church must deal with that phase of human responsibility. The state's interest arises from the fact that wrong deeds disintegrate society, and right deeds consolidate, protect, and perpetuate society.

"So too the state can not take up the Bible with any idea of sanctioning it for spiritual authority. As a political organism Government has no means of ascertaining that character of the Scriptures. But it is able to take cognizance of the great political fact written all over secular history—that nations which have observed the morality of the Scriptures have been strong nations of persisting vitality and stedfast orderliness.

"*The right of the state to teach morals in the public schools, wholly or partly on the basis of Biblical ethics, is at bottom the right of self-preservation, because moral nations live.*

"Each state ought by statute to define its own right to instruct its public-school children in the fundamentals of social morality.

"Any court in the land would uphold such a law. It would not be vulnerable to any charge of infringing religious liberty, because it would plainly stop short of touching religion—it would be limited strictly to the state's own undeniable self-interest. That one great sentence in the ordinance of 1787 would alone be almost sufficient legal authority for it:

"'*Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary for good government, schools and the means of education shall be forever maintained.*'"

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IS WAGNER PASSING?

THAT the general public attitude in New York toward Wagner is at present "a little apathetic" is all that Mr. Lawrence Gilman will allow to those who croak over "the passing of Wagner." Wagner can not pass, he thinks, tho "the Wagnerites, it is true, are gone; and the validity and persuasiveness of 'Tristan' and the 'Ring' as dramas seem less certain than of old." That the great German's head has been somewhat veiled of late is admitted by Mr. Gilman but explained by reasons that leave these music-dramas still vital as "an independent commentary that is of almost universal scope in its voicing of the moods and emotions of men and the varied pageant of the visible world." Something that accounts for the partial neglect under which Wagner suffers may be found in the capture of public taste by another order of musical expression. In *The North American Review* Mr. Gilman offers this comment upon the present situation:

"A score of years ago in New York those who cared at all for the dramatic element in opera, and the measure of whose delight was not filled up by the vocal pyrotechny which was the mainstay of the operas of the older répertoire, found their chief solace and satisfaction in the music-dramas of Wagner. He reigned, then, virtually alone over his kingdom. The dignity, the imaginative power, and the impressive emotional sweep of his dramas, as dramas, offset their obscurity and their inordinate bulk; and always their splendid investiture of music exerted, in and of itself, an enthralling fascination. And that condition of affairs might have continued for much longer had not certain impetuous young men of modern Italy demonstrated the possibility of writing operas which were both dramatically engrossing and musically eloquent, and which had the incalculable merit, for our time and environment, of being both swift in movement and unimpeachably obvious in meaning. Thereupon began the reign of young Italy in contemporary opera. It was inaugurated with the 'Cavalleria Rusticana' of Mascagni and the 'I Pagliacci' of Leoncavallo; and it is continued to-day, with immense vigor and persistence, by Puccini with all his later works. The sway of the composer of 'Madame Butterfly' is triumphant and well-nigh absolute; and the reasons for it are not elusive. He has selected for musical treatment dramas that are terse and rapid in action and intelligible in detail, and he has underscored them with music that is impassioned, incisive, highly spiced, rhetorical, sometimes poetic and ingenious, and pervadingly sentimental. Moreover, he possesses, as his most prosperous attribute, that facility in writing fervid and banal melodies which, as Mr. Henry T. Finck has observed, 'give the singers opportunity to pour out their voices in that lavish volume and intensity which provoke applause as infallibly as horse-radish provokes tears.'

"Thus we find the public offered, on the one hand, the rapidly moving, easily intelligible, and passionate music-dramas of Puccini and his kin (which do not depend for their appeal, let it be noted, upon the popularity of the singers who appear in them); and, on the other hand, the delight of witnessing the vocal necromancy whereby such gifted singers as Mr. Caruso, Mr. Bonci, and Mme. Sembrich have succeeded in galvanizing the obsolescent works of the old school into a semblance of vitality; is it any wonder that, in face of these opposing attractions, the productions of Richard Wagner—which areindubitably not 'amusing,' as Mr. De Koven sadly observes—should languish in comparative desuetude?"

Mr. Gilman denies to "Puccini and his fellows" any musical superiority "that has equipped them for the feat of invading the kingdom wherein Wagner ruled in solitary magnificence." The possession of such power, Mr. Gilman thinks, is the possible implication of an earlier article in *The North American Review* by Mr. Reginald De Koven. The field has been won, Mr. De Koven said, by "more modern composers who have out-Wagnered Wagner in giving . . . newer, bolder, and more vivid musical sensations." The reference can not be to Debussy and Strauss, Mr. Gilman thinks, for these men are still practically unknown. He grants that the crux of the matter does indeed lie with Puccini, Leoncavallo, and Mascagni, but he demurs to calling them "bolder," "more vivid" than Wagner.

MR. SYMONS'S ENDEAVOR TO "ESCAPE"

THE pose of Mr. Arthur Symons is his constant endeavor to "escape from life." The writer who gives us this formula explains that he uses the word "pose" with no unfriendly intention. To him, it seems, all men are posers, more or less; and the popular writers of England rather more than less. Mr. Symons, sometimes called the foremost prose essayist in England to-day, is said by Mr. Francis Gribble to differ from his contemporaries in that he poses for himself. Men like Mr. Chesterton, Mr. Shaw, and Mr. Hall Caine "pose principally for the gallery." "At the close of the most effective passages in their writings they always seem to wave a signal to the *claque*." But to Mr. Symons "applause is absolutely a matter of indifference." "He knows what he means, and has his point of view—his 'system of esthetics' and his philosophy of life. . . . But he poses chiefly for himself, and the pose is not easily distinguishablef rom self-realization." Mr. Gribble, writing in *The Fortnightly Review* (July), enlarges a little upon this point:

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ARTHUR SYMONS,

The English essayist whose theory of art, as well as theory of life, is comprehended in an effort to "escape from life."

"It is a pose which has one suspicious feature—a certain air of esthetic omniscience which does not always quite carry conviction; the pose, in fact, of a man extremely sensitive in every tentacle, with each tentacle separately laying intelligent hold upon a separate art. Mr. Symons writes poetry, fiction, and criticism. He criticizes not literature only, but also painting, music, and the drama. He pronounces judgment not on one literature only, but on three: the English, the French, and the Italian. His range extends from the Elizabethans to the Decadents. It is true that he is continually saying luminous things on all of these very various subjects, but the circumstance remains suspicious all the same. It is incredible, to adapt a well-worn saying, that any man ever was quite so esthetically omniscient as Mr. Arthur Symons appears to be. The closest parallel is perhaps to be found in the case of the brothers De Goncourt, and there is an obvious point at which that parallel breaks down. There were two brothers De Goncourt, and there is only one Mr. Arthur Symons, to bear the undivided burden of universal knowledge."

Mr. Symons, it is noted, began his literary career under the banner of Decadentism. But Decadentism, Mr. Gribble says, was for him but "a station on the road to Mysticism." "Through one mental phase, as through the other, he has, as he puts it, been gradually working his way 'toward the concrete expression of a theory, or system of esthetics, of all the arts.'" Tho Mr. Symons's "system" is as yet only partially expounded, yet to Mr. Gribble he seems to anticipate his conclusions by the reiteration of a phrase or a word. "His favorite word is 'escape'; his favorite phrase 'escape from life.'" His "theory of art—which is at the same time a theory of life"—Mr. Gribble finds stated in Mr. Symons's recently republished book on "The Symbolist Movement in Literature." The following quotation from the book is taken as giving Mr. Symons's meaning "more precisely":

"Our only chance, in this world, of a complete happiness, lies in the measure of our success in shutting the eyes of the mind, and

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deadening its sense of hearing, and dulling the keenness of its apprehension of the unknown. . . . As the present passes from us, hardly to be enjoyed except as memory or as hope, and only with an at best partial recognition of the uncertainty or inutility of both, it is with a kind of terror that we wake up, every now and then, to the whole knowledge of our ignorance, and to some perception of where it is leading us. To live through a single day with that overpowering consciousness of our real position, which, in the moments in which alone it mercifully comes, is like blinding light or the thrust of a flaming sword, would drive any man out of his senses. . . . And so there is a great silent conspiracy between us to forget death; all our lives are spent in busily forgetting death. That is why we are so active about so many things which we know to be unimportant; why we are so afraid of solitude, and so thankful for the company of our fellow creatures. Allowing ourselves for the most part to be but vaguely conscious of that great suspense in which we live, we find our escape from its sterile, annihilating reality, in many dreams, in religion, passion, art; each a forgetfulness, each a symbol of creation. . . . Each is a kind of sublime selfishness, the saint, the lover, and the artist having each an incommunicable ecstasy which he esteems as his ultimate attainment; however, in his lower moments he may serve God in action, or do the will of his mistress, or minister to men by showing them a little beauty. But it is before all things an escape."

The psychological origin of Mr. Symons's theory may be found, thinks Mr. Gribble, in the influence which Calvinism and Methodism had upon his impressionable mind, tho they are now no longer believed by him. Calvinism and Methodism, observes Mr. Gribble, "are creeds which continue subtly to influence impressionable minds long after they have ceased to be believed." May we not, he asks, "find in this fact a further clew to the philosophy of life, and even to the 'system of esthetics' of Mr. Arthur Symons?" The suggestion comes not from personal knowledge of the present essayist, but is derived by a reading of Mr. Symons's work entitled "Spiritual Adventures." We read further:

"The first paper, called 'A Prelude to Life,' and written in the first person, is not necessarily to be read as autobiography, and the other papers can not be so read; but inferences may be drawn from the nature of the emotions which they dissect, and from the kind of insight shown in the dissection. Methodism, and the hell-fire which blazes around Methodism, and the madness which is akin to it, are themes to which Mr. Symons recurs as if they had a special fascination for him; themes, too, on which he writes like a man who has acquired his knowledge, not from without, but from within—who has not merely observed, but felt. The story of 'Seaward Lackland' is specifically the story of a preacher whom Methodism drove to madness. In 'A Prelude to Life' we find this significant passage:

"'The thought of hell was often in my mind, . . . always ready to come forward at any external suggestion. Once or twice it came to me with such vividness that I rolled over on the ground in a paroxysm of agony, trying to pray God that I might not be sent to hell, but unable to fix my mind on the words of the prayer. I felt the eternal flames taking hold of me, and some foretaste of their endlessness seemed to enter into my being.'

"This surely is neither invented nor imagined, but is remembered. One would say that it is one of those vivid memories which are also influences, and that much that seems idiosyncratic in the subsequent attitude toward life and creeds may be explained by it. Some men in getting rid of their creeds get rid also of their fears, and, ceasing to believe, become as if they never had believed. That is the impression which one derives from such skeptical writers as Matthew Arnold and Sir Leslie Stephen. But there are also two other classes of skeptics: those who are made melancholy by the obligation to abandon hope, and those for whom a vague is substituted for a definite apprehension. To this last class belong all those who, being sensitively organized, have been thoroughly frightened by Methodist or Calvinist threatenings in their childhood. Unless Mr. Arthur Symons is such a one, then the internal evidence furnished by his writings is singularly misleading. All the indications are that Methodism made him before art and literature began to mold him; and that, when he speaks of an 'escape from life,' he means, in the first instance, an escape from Methodism, and, in the second instance, an escape from the ineffaceable mark which Methodism has branded on his mind."

THE POET OF THE REAL

THE modern distaste for poetry is laid at the door of the poets themselves by an English writer, Mr. T. W. Hutton. It is their failure to treat of realities, he thinks, that makes them so limited in their appeal. Realities are eschewed by them as "unpoetic"; tho there are notable exceptions in the cases of Henley and Kipling, who, we are told, "alone of moderns," have made poetry out of the unpoetic. The ordinary poet, says Mr. Hutton in *The Outlook* (London), can not conceive of beauty except in relation to those things which are always accepted as poetic. "Confronted with the actual facts of life he either, like Addison and Pope, sneers at them as unpoetic, or, like Keats and Rossetti, flies in sheer terror to an imaginary or dream world peopled by the creations of earlier poets, and purged entirely of reality, of flesh and bones." Even poets like Wordsworth, we are reminded, who profess to believe in the poetry and beauty of the real world, treat "only of the realities already recognized as beautiful." Streets and factories and coal-mines give them no poetry; the modern mind grows impatient of the realm of the "poetic." Hence a dilemma which the writer presents in this guise:

"The progress of the world is undoubtedly in the direction of destroying these 'poetic' things, and if our poets hold to the Wordsworthian formula there are but two alternatives: either poetry is wholly divorced from life or the progress of the world is no true progress. If the world's progress is good and the world's progress is to destroy poetry, then goodness, which is progress, and beauty are inconsistent—and the attitude of the modern Philistine is perfectly justified."

The problem here stated was attacked by the two poets above mentioned, Henley and Kipling, and efforts were made by them to find a solution. The writer goes on:

"The alternative, they would say, is not necessary. Slowly but surely the world as it grows better grows more beautiful; somewhere 'out of sight,' it may be, and 'beyond light' goodness and beauty are one. The poet must 'see the Infinite in things,' must take the scales from our eyes, remedy our want of faith, show us the true poetry latent even in the most prosaic subjects. For one aspect of life, of course, Browning did this. 'The Ring and the Book' draws the beauty of faith and love from the most sordid of stories. For externals Wordsworth achieved something when he showed the loveliness, absolutely unrealized before him, of the hills and lakes of the North. All poets since then have been living on this insight of Wordsworth's—with variations.

"Mr. Kipling and Henley alone seem to break away from the clue which has become a chain. MacAndrew's 'Hymn' has opened our eyes to the wonder and beauty of machinery. Henley, for his part, has chosen yet more unpromising surroundings. No setting, one would say, is less romantic than the hospital ward. Yet from his years of suffering in the old Edinburgh Infirmary he brought us a lesson of beauty in what we once held common and unclean: that in the midst of pain and death, of ugliness and meanness, there is yet an eternal poetry of self-sacrifice and devotion, of kindliness and neighborhood of strength and endurance—that here, in a word, is romance, 'the ivory gate falling back at the fairy touch,' the dim sky that breaks over the bowed and weary head and reveals 'the fathomless Infinite through the gloom.' For these unrimed rhythms, flexible as steel is flexible, render perfectly the whole compass of human feeling, from the long wail of physical anguish to the steady note of quiet resignation. And the culmination is full of hope, not despair. 'Carry me out,' he sings, 'into the wind and the sunshine, Into the beautiful world.' Undoubtedly the 'In Hospital' rhythms are the most striking, as they are the most original, of Henley's poems."

The spirit which animated them, observes Mr. Hutton, is not wanting in any of Henley's work. "To many to whom the 'In Hospital' poems are almost unreadable from their intensity, the 'London Voluntaries' will seem to mark the zenith of Henley's power." We read:

"Once again he has seen a new thing: the rose of romance hidden in the gray dingy streets, whether in the dimness of night or

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on the Sabbath afternoon with its memories of 'woods at even-song,' or in the golden evening when

> In a golden glory
> Long lapsing down a golden coasted sky
> The day, not dies, but seems
> Dispersed in wafts and drifts of gold, and shed
> Upon a past of golden song and story
> And memories of gold and golden dreams.

So through all the phases of London's life Henley finds something of grace and glory, casting a halo over the dim dusty streets. And his later sketches of London characters all have the same charm, the magician's wand has touched them, and losing none of their externals they yet betray more clearly the hidden, which is the soul.

"It is these two series of poems which really put Henley among the true poets—who are original. He is finding, if you will, a new formula. Yet in his use of the old tools, the old conventions, he is second to few. The 'Arabian Nights' Entertainments' is possibly the best example of his spirit working on the 'rare brocade, the cloth of gold,' of a subject in itself a poem. It is the spirit which had characterized his essay on 'Homer and Theocritus,' a rare enthusiasm glorifying an old, old tale. Now we come again to the mysterious Eastern land, seeing as of old the steps into Aladdin's grotto and the cave of Ali Baba, coming once more to the 'House of the Painted Eyes' whose very name calls up a delicious shudder, or to the huge bulk, strong and bleak, of the Magnetic Mount; so we wander by 'isles of palm and lotus, fortunate mains, far-shimmering seas,' and view once more 'the promise of wistful hills, the shining, shifting sovranties of dream.'

"In a sense this poem marks the summit of the 'romantic' side of Henley's work. Never again in gorgeousness of imagery, in sustained power of word-painting, does he approach it; tho at least one other 'romantic' subject supplied him with much fine poetry. Once again he must be classed with Kipling—as a poet of Imperialism. It is Henley's misfortune indeed that a large majority, even of educated persons, judge him by his patriotic poems and consciously or unconsciously compare him with Kipling.

"Yet even the most careless reader must realize the essential difference. It is not that Henley is more dignified, tho he never descends to the lowest depths of 'flag-flapping'; it is not that Henley fails to see the full glory of the Imperial ideal 'of ships steering through deep waters and harvests gathered from all seas . . . of the flag of England everywhere triumphant.' The beauty of such lines as

> Never was road so rough that we left its purpose dark,
> Stark was ever the sea but our ships were yet more stark,

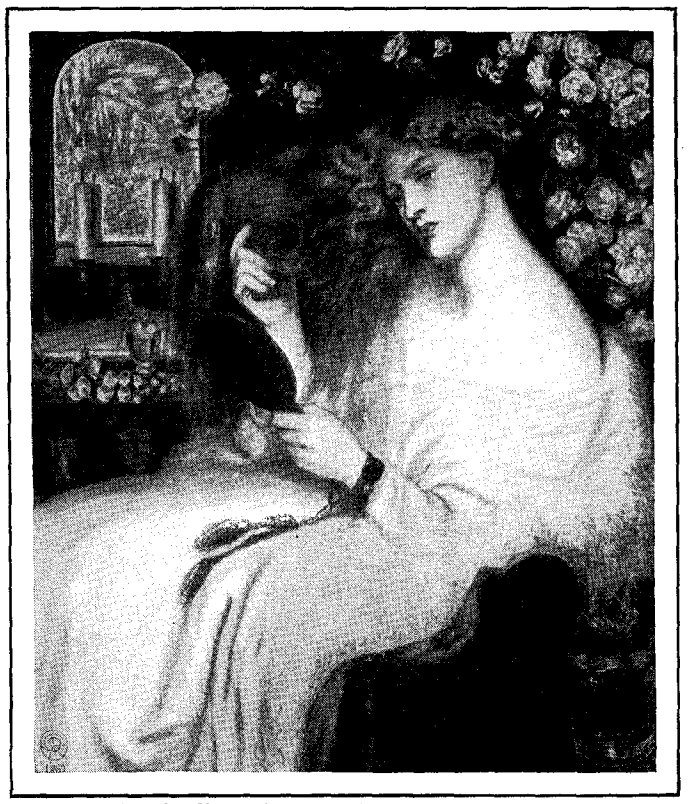
or the ecstasy of self-sacrifice that one finds in

> What have I done for you, England, my England?

show that Henley saw as well as Kipling the glory of Imperialism. . . . His message is the eternal one that every age must learn anew, and perhaps ours most of all, that man's spirit, man's soul, is in itself beautiful, tho externally it may be full of imperfections, that man's work, ugly as it may appear, yet has a beauty as true as that of nature, that the sorrows and pains of this life serve only to show these beauties of the soul; above all, that pain and wrong and death itself are inconsiderable; to die is nothing, to have lived is everything."

A NEWLY ACQUIRED ROSSETTI

SO few are the examples of Dante Gabriel Rossetti's art available for public inspection in this country that a new one placed in a public gallery is a matter for recognition. Attention is called by the critic of the New York *Times* to the water-color painting acquired this summer by the Metropolitan Museum. It has the strange and poignant charm exercised by many, perhaps by most, of Rossetti's works, observes the writer, adding that "it will be a dangerous neighbor in any gallery of modern paintings, so intense and splendid is the face it turns to us among paler evocations of the romantic spirit." The picture is called "The Lady Lilith." "The image of Lilith, Adam's first wife, according to the Talmudic tradition, had a peculiar fascination for Rossetti, and he wove around it some of his mystically sensuous conceptions of women," says Mr. Roger E. Fry in *The Bulletin* (July) of the Museum. The version now acquired for America, we are told, is one of two executed in water-color in 1867 and is generally considered the finer. "On the back of the frame is a label whereon, in Rossetti's own handwriting, is the following: '"Lady Lilith," Beware of her fair hair for she excells All women in the magic of her locks, And when she twines them round a young man's neck She will not let him go again. Goethe' (Sic)." The description of the picture given by *The Times* critic is this:



From the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

THE LADY LILITH,

From the painting by Dante Gabriel Rossetti recently added to the collection of the Metropolitan Museum.

"The lady sits in a low chair, holding a hand-mirror in her left hand, and combing out her long, beautiful, rippling tresses with her right. She wears a grayish-white gown, and a mantle lined with white fur is falling from her shoulders over the arm of the chair. Her eyes, the inlaid pattern of the mirror, and the outside material of the mantle repeat the note of blue in the rich harmony. Her red-gold hair forms a brilliant center of interest, grayish roses with pink buds are back of her head, a scarlet poppy blooms in a glass by her side, she wears a pink coral bracelet, and the tassels of the mirror-cord are a modified crimson; the spray of foxgloves, crimson and violet, lie on the table under her window, and through the window is seen a landscape of tender spring greens.

"The type is one of beautiful womanhood without a suggestion of baleful influence or serpent origin. The eyes are dreamy and rather gentle, the handsome mouth and full chin have generous, frank curves; the lovely throat is neither remarkably long nor sinuous. The picture apparently is a good likeness of the model, Mrs. Schott (Fanny Cornforth), who appears many times in Rossetti's work."

In *The Burlington Magazine* (New York, May) Mr. Robert Ross points out that this picture illustrates Rossetti's preferences in color as he himself has recorded them. Thus:

"'The order in which I love colors,' writes Rossetti, 'are: No. 1, pure, light, warm green; No. 2, deep gold color; No. 3, certain tints of gray; No. 4, shadowy steel blue; No. 5, brown with crimson tinge; No. 6, scarlet.' The reflection in the mirror of the garden outside (No. 1), Lady Lilith's hair (No. 2), portions of the dress (No. 3), the eyes (No. 4), the foxgloves (No. 5), the

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coral on the wrist with the poppy in the glass (No. 6) are painted testaments of Rossetti's naive confidences."

Mr. Ross continues:

"A breadth in the painting, in spite of the elaborate detail, differentiates the work from others by the artist's associates and friends. Not only by the title does Rossetti lift an entirely *genre* subject into a higher and harder field of painting; it is by the grandeur of treatment, the imaginative splendor of the color, the invention of design. You can hardly help suspecting that the name was an afterthought, because he refers simply to the 'Toilette Picture' in writing of it to his mother. Nevertheless the haunting fascination of the Lilith legend may have been the direct source of inspiration. On the back of the frame in his own handwriting is a translation from the passage in Goethe where Lilith must have first attracted his attention. All the biographers have dwelt on the subtlety of presenting her as a seductive modern lady rather than Eve's predecessor, the mother of the glittering sons who move in the woods and waters. It is undeniably typical of Rossetti's *personal* and peculiar Preraphaelitism, this Talmudic or progenetic idea of womanhood, and recalls the amusing story of the lady who asked Mr. Leathart of Newcastle 'if he did not find it very difficult to obtain pre-Adamite pictures.' At the same time it is harmful to Rossetti's reputation if the literary motives in his pictures are dwelt upon rather than their significance as paintings and drawings. We must not be lured by his exquisite poetry into overlooking the perfections and imperfections of his delicate and peccant art. The reflex action of his poetry and his painting belongs to the history of the man, not the artist. Poetry does not palliate faulty execution."

THE EXPANDED CHAUTAUQUA

THE Chautauqua system seemed to an Oxford professor, some years ago when he was fresh from his home atmosphere of intellectual aristocracy, "a veritable intellectual debauch." But to the American Mr. Trumbull White it appears rather as "the summer substitute for the lyceum of the last century." That particular form of indulgence, which enlisted such men as "Emerson and Alcott and Phillips and Garrison and Beecher with their contemporaries seems to have passed, partly because of the multiplication of books and magazines." The lecture-bureaus and lecture-courses of the present, it is noted, "do not fill the place in the intellectual life of the country that was one time true," this writer observes. The English characterization, emanating from Prof. H. Morse Stephens, now of California, is perhaps "precise enough," thinks Mr. White, to describe the Chautauqua as "another manifestation of the American passion for the public school, the library, and the general uplift of education, not always guided by authority through the paths of the highest wisdom, but always aiming in the right direction." Mr. White, who writes in the August *Appleton's Magazine*, shows how the "system" has expanded in the past ten years. Formerly the summer assemblies were few in number, and were resorts for students of the "Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle," who, in addition to listening to lectures and concerts, received their diplomas of graduation after four years of reading. Now "from Eastport to Tia Juana and from Blaine to Miami one may find the chautauqua." Their numbers render them generic and require the change of spelling to a small "c." Says Mr. White:

"Some of these younger ones have achieved splendid success, thanks to the organization, the men, and the money behind them. In such instances their program, faculty, attendance, and material equipment of buildings are far in advance of those of the earlier group.

"Another type restricts itself entirely to the program of assembly entertainments, its location a bit of woodland convenient to some city of easy access, with a large tent or, perhaps, a bare pine building for an auditorium, and no other physical equipment. Camp sites are offered to all who will come for the month, and it is frankly only a season of camping and recreation.

"Still another, even smaller, and but recently multiplying, is the nondescript which calls itself an assembly and means really three or four days of lecture and concert in a village church or hall, depending almost entirely on neighborhood patronage and the allurement of the name. Clearly in this instance strangers are hardly expected, and in so far as these junior members of the fraternity have any influence at all, it is to reduce the attendance on the more pretentious institutions.

"As a matter of fact, this multiplication of chautauquas has had the inevitable effect of multiplied competition, and, in many instances, the attendance at the older institutions has fallen off in later years. Of course, if this is accomplished while still preserving the standard of excellence in the programs provided, no harm is done, but there is where the real difficulty lies.

"Another inevitable result of this too ready multiplication is more organization, more formalism, and less personality. The whole institution is suffering in certain details from these influences, precisely as has been true in some more purely commercial undertakings.

"Each of these chautauquas has its superintendent, or some official of similar functions, who, in spite of trustees, committees, and advisory boards, is the vital force behind the whole affair. According to the personality of this man was the personality of the chautauqua. Keen business judgment, apostolic fervor, the gift of prophecy, the courage of an impresario, and the keenness of a theatrical syndicate were qualities greatly to be desired and sometimes present in a rudimentary form. The superintendent was 'on the job' day and night the year around, and all his work showed in six weeks of summer.

"When the chautauquas were widely scattered, the superintendents sometimes exchanged visits and sometimes corresponded, with a view to better acquaintance, broader outlook, and a knowledge of the needs of audiences and the value of attractions. Then came the Superintendents' Association, natural to expect, perfectly proper and inevitable, but making contact just a little too close; exchange of information just a little too constant and complete.

"In with the disadvantages were some manifest benefits. It became possible for the Superintendents' Association to be a sort of booking agency and clearing-house for talent, to contract for a month of consecutive engagements for a certain lecturer at a fixt price, making the cost to each chautauqua less than the rate for a single booking, arranging his own route of travel economically, and rendering him a service as truly as themselves. It was possible to weed out undesirable attractions and advance the interest of desirable ones by the closer exchange of information, thus producing automatically a virtual white list and black list. And with this first cousin to a syndicate in operation, it became easier to deal with the lyceum bureaus that supply platform talent as a business glad to contract in bulk for so many shipments, F.O.B., of anything from bell-ringers to barytones, politicians to parlor magicians.

"It is no surprize that this shifting condition has resulted in bringing too many of the chautauquas into the same mold. Even the larger ones are not immune from the difficulty, and many of the smaller ones are almost precise duplicates of each other. There are booking agencies in the business that are prepared for a fixt price to furnish the entire chautauqua program of three days' or one week's or three weeks' duration, to any village that will hire a hall, appoint a local manager, and sell tickets for the benefit of some local cause. Undoubtedly these are better than none, and they have made it possible to grow two chautauquas where there was but one before, but they are not the ones that lent distinction to the name."

One impressive evidence of the vitality and universality of the chautauqua, we are told, is that almost every organized religious body in the country has adopted it as a phase of activity for summer work:

"Besides virtually all the Protestant denominations, there are chautauquas supported by their affiliated bodies, of which the Epworth League, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, and the Young Men's Christian Association are types, and such diverse others, for instance, as Roman-Catholic and Spiritualist chautauquas.

"In its best form the chautauqua of to-day has become one of the most characteristic American institutions that could be found."

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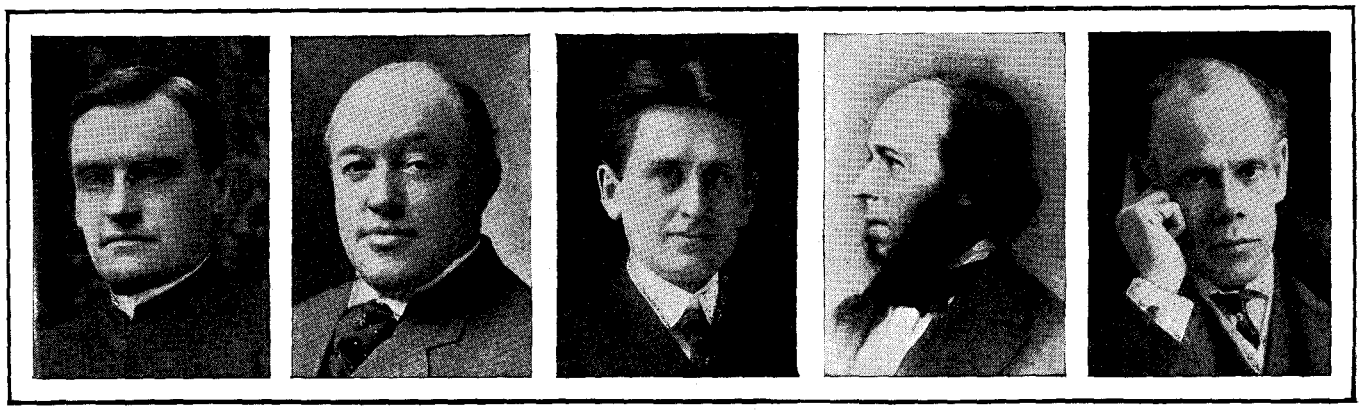


FATHER T. J. CAMPBELL. HOLMAN DAY. GRENVILLE KLEISER. HERBERT SPENCER. MARSHALL P. WILDER.

A GUIDE TO THE NEW BOOKS

Bliss, W. D. P. [Editor in Chief]. The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform. 1 vol. Large 8vo, pp. 1300. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co., 1908. $7.50 net.

The title of this broad-shouldered volume hardly does it justice. Certainly one not interested in social reform would err in inferring that the book contained nothing for him. Strictly speaking, Dr. Bliss has given us an encyclopedia of social movements and social questions—matters in which no one will disclaim an interest. Instead of an array of briefs on behalf of radical changes in the social order we have here a setting forth of the statistics, the facts, the leaders, the organizations, the proposals, and the arguments relating to every mooted social question.

The book has, therefore, a wide range of appeal. The rooted "standpatter" is just as interested as the progressist in knowing where, when, and how far single tax, referendum, public ownership, the Galveston idea, or the medical inspection of school children has been adopted. The indurated Bourbon will be thankful to have under his hand the latest tabulated figures for trade-unions, banks, land-ownership, foreign commerce, infant mortality, child labor, insurance, inheritance-taxes, strikes, family budgets, and Jewish colonies. Here, in fact, he can find data he would hardly be able to dig out from a cartload of statistical publications. The editor, preacher, teacher, writer, lawyer, or politician, be he never so conservative, will appreciate a digest of child-labor laws, or factory provisions for all States and countries, a résumé of suffrage qualifications the world over, an index of the reports and leading articles put forth by the Federal Department of Labor, a list of institutional churches with their lines of activity, or a directory of the 170 social settlements in the United States. The student of theoretical sociology will rejoice in the copious materials for all manner of cross-comparisons between different societies or different times in respect to social conditions.

Many of the articles have been prepared by the best authorities. Thus, Professor Giddings handles sociology; Prof. A. C. Miller, political economy; Secretary Strauss, commercial relations; Mr. Bryan, the Democratic party and social reform; C. D. Wright, factory legislation; Professor Howard, divorce; John DeWitt Warner, free trade. Individualism is treated by President Hadley, education by Dr. Dexter, compulsory arbitration by Mr. Gompers, coeducation by President Jordan, lynching by Cardinal Gibbons, trade agreements by Professor Commons, industrial insurance by Professor Henderson, constitutionalism by President Fellows, biology and social reform by Benjamin Kidd, corporations by John Moody, penology by Dr. Barrows, charity organizations by Dr. Devine, lighting by Dr. Bemis.

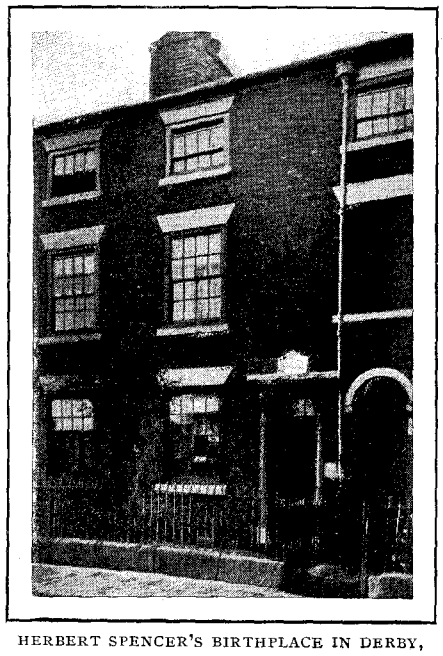
On fundamental topics of debate the arguments for and against are presented by qualified spokesmen. Preeminent authorities are quoted *in extenso*, and to the more important articles are appended references to the best literature. In pithiness and objectivity the work shows a distinct improvement over the first Encyclopedia of Social Reform prepared by Dr. Bliss several years ago. It ought to have a place in every reference library.

Edward Alsworth Ross.

Campbell, Rev. T. J. Pioneer Priests of North America. 1642–1710. 8vo, pp. 333. New York: Fordham University Press.

Father Campbell has here produced a work on a theme long neglected. Parkham dealt with it in a notable volume, but his method was not so much the presentation of biographies as the general subject in its religious, social, and political aspects. Father Campbell has given us formal, detailed individual sketches of these priestly heroes. He has restricted his volume to priests who labored among the Iroquois Indians of Central and Western New York, chief among whom was the saintly martyr Isaac Jogues; notable among the others being Bressani, Le Moyne, Bruyas, Millet, Garnier, and the Lambervilles. In all eighteen are presented and in a few instances with portraits. Father Campbell has gone to first sources for his information. The sketches are extremely well done, filling as they do a real niche in historical literature pertaining to the pioneer history of New York State.

Father Campbell's enthusiasm for these devoted men has been shared by many writers who were not Catholics. Morgan, in his book on the Iroquois, declared that their zeal and devotion "were unsurpassed in the history of Christianity." Parkman chronicles frequently the devotion and almost superhuman endurance with which they performed their labor and bore privation and torture. One may well wish for Father Campbell's book the general circulation in public and private historical libraries which it well deserves to secure.



HERBERT SPENCER'S BIRTHPLACE IN DERBY, ENGLAND.

Day, Holman. King Spruce. A Novel with Pictures in Colors. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Deland, Margaret. R. J.'s Mother and Some Other People. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Duncan, David. The Life and Letters of Herbert Spencer. Illustrated. 2 vols., octavo, pp. xiii–414, vii–444. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $5 net.

Four years have passed since the publication of Herbert Spencer's "Autobiography," a work that was to many readers a disappointment in that the author generalized about himself much after the manner of his scientific generalizing in the books that made his fame. Spencer's life was extremely uneventful, and perhaps a writer better gifted with powers of picturesque and personal narrative might have failed as well as he to compose a book having marked personal interest.

The appearance of the present volumes, which, in size, about equal the two which made up the "Autobiography," will scarcely better satisfy the reader who is looking for interesting personal revelations. Dr. Duncan, Spencer's authorized

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biographer, has prepared them in workmanlike manner, and does succeed in giving the reader a somewhat more intimate view of Spencer's character. At the same time, the volumes are likely to have most interest for readers who already have felt themselves attracted by the personality of Spencer.

One thing made perfectly clear is that Spencer was capable of much warmer personal feelings toward others than he has commonly been supposed to possess. His devotion to his parents was wholly fine and he was capable of inspiring devotion not only in them, but in others; the most notable example of this being the friendship of E. L. Youmans, of New York, to whom Spencer's reputation in America must always remain under a large debt of obligation. Dr. Duncan refers to this friendship as "a loyal devotion rarely equaled and never surpassed." These words contain no exaggeration. Spencer himself acknowledged his great debt in the "Autobiography." It is gratifying to know that Youmans saw that tribute in manuscript form before his death, which preceded that of Spencer by some years. "I shall be fully content," wrote Youmans in reply, "to be remembered through this noble tribute from a man of justice, who knows the purposes by which I have been animated in my life-work."

Dr. Duncan has found nothing to add to the account which Spencer gave of his visit to America. This is something of a disappointment, but he has a few words to say in regard to Spencer's relations to George Eliot which will surprize most readers. In the "Autobiography" Spencer, in discussing the fact that he never married, remarks that, in one instance, he had found sympathy and companionship, but that "she lacked physical beauty, and that to me was a *sine qua non*." At the time this was generally thought to be a reference to George Eliot. But Dr. Duncan says that stories current in Spencer's lifetime as to his having been in love with George Eliot "for years caused him great annoyance," and that he laid the matter in strict confidence before several friends, including Huxley, Tyndall, and Youmans, in order that they might privately contradict it. After George Eliot's death, Spencer was anxious that her husband, Mr. Cross, should insert in his life of her a note giving an authoritative denial of these statements. To this Mr. Cross agreed, but eventually, as the result of a conference between him and Spencer, and a failure to agree as to the wording of the note, no such note was printed. A letter from Spencer to Youmans is now printed, detailing the circumstances in which the omission occurred.

Spencer's views on several important questions that arose in his lifetime are interestingly set forth in several letters. Writing in 1863 on our Civil War he says, "I have all along held that it was both a necessary thing and a desirable thing that a separation should take place," but he added that he had always hoped that the South "might be restricted within narrow limits." On woman suffrage he wrote that he believed it "would restrict and indeed diminish liberty," because it "would strengthen the hold of authority, for women as a class were habitually on the side of authority." He believed, also, that "the relative deficiency of the female mind is in just those most complex faculties, intellectual and moral, which have political action for their sphere." Spencer opposed free libraries, because "instead of being places for study they have become places for reading trashy novels and worthless papers." He could approve of them no more than he could approve of free bakeries. "Food for the mind should no more be given gratis than food for the body should be given gratis."

In his old age Spencer's view of the outlook for the world in general was pessimistic. He wrote to Tyndall in 1893 deploring the "wild ideas and actions" then prevalent, and said they were due to "giving men political power without imposing on them political burdens." He regarded the outlook with dismay and predicted

E. L. YOUMANS,
Herbert Spencer's American friend.

"tremendous disasters," tho neither he nor Tyndall happily would live to see them, they being likely to be "out of it before the crash comes." In the same year he predicted that a "dreadful catastrophe" was coming to America; it would be social rather than financial, the Americans being about "to reap the far-reaching and widely diffused consequences of their admiration for smart prigs, and the general mercantile laxity." In 1898 he said the European nations were "vying with one another in political burglaries," and that the world had entered upon "an era of social cannibalism," in which the strong nations were devouring the weaker.

Tennyson's conduct in continuing to receive a pension when he no longer had any need of it, the pension being paid out of "a small fund intended for the necessitous men of science and letters," and "quite inadequate to meet the legitimate claims upon it," Spencer thought had been "a disgrace" for many years. Tennyson had become a comparatively wealthy man, and the pension was bestowed at a time when he was young and had lost nearly all he possest in an imprudent speculation.

Spencer did not hesitate to confess his lack of familiarity with the writings of famous philosophers, a fact with which he was often reproached by his critics. To Leslie Stephen in 1899 he said that when writing "Social Statics" he had never read Locke, altho a copy of Locke had long been on his father's shelves. "The same holds of all other books of philosophical kinds," said he. He had never read any of Bacon, except his "Essays." He knew nothing in particular of Hobbes, Paley, or Bentham, except as he had met certain statements about them here and there in other writings. He had never looked into any of their books. Of Kant he had read "only the first few pages," while his ignorance of the ancient philosophical writers was "absolute." He had several times taken up Plato's writings, but "quickly put them down with more or less irritation," while of Aristotle he said he "knew even less than of Plato."

Of the physical limitations under which Spencer worked many interesting glimpses are given. When writing his last book, "Facts and Comments," published a short time before his death and the result of two years' work, he was able to produce only ten lines a day. Even when a young man he was afflicted with a nervousness from which he sought relief in playing quoits and rackets. Each of these games he would play in some court attached to a house or pavilion, and after playing about twenty minutes would retire to cover and resume his writing until the nervousness returned, when he would play again.

Eldridge, William Tillinghast. Meryl. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 323. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Ficke, Arthur Davison. The Earth Passion, Boundary, and Other Poems. 8vo, pp. 58. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co.

Foord, John. The Factory Behind the Great Arrow Car. Illustrated. Buffalo: The George N. Pierce Co.

Ford, Sewell. Side-stepping with Shorty. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 325. New York: Mitchell Kennerley. $1.50.

Four-Pools Mystery. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 336. New York: The Century Co.

Gardenhire, Samuel M. Purple and Homespun. 12mo, pp. 370. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50.

Gardner, William Amory. In Greece with the Classics. Frontispiece. 12mo, pp. 301. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Glyn, Elinor. The Vicissitudes of Evangeline. 12mo, pp. 290, and Beyond the Rocks: A Love Story. 12mo, pp. 326. New York: Duffield & Co.

Hale, William Bayard. A Week in the White House with Theodore Roosevelt: A Study of the President at the Nation's Business. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 153. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Hale has written this book after having had the privilege of spending a week in personal observation of the President at his desk and elsewhere in the White House. The result is a document probably unique in the literature pertaining to Presidents. It is written effectively and at times picturesquely, if not photographically. One feels that it is all quite true.

Harnack, Adolf. Translated by the Rev. J. R. Wilkinson. The Sayings of Jesus. The Second Source of St. Matthew and St. Luke. 12mo, pp. 316. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.75 net.

Harper, Ida Husted. The Life and Work of Susan B. Anthony; Including the Triumphs of her last years, Account of her Death and Funeral and

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Comments of the Press. In 3vols. Vol. III. Frontispiece. 8vo, pp. xvii–1111–1633. Indianapolis: The Hollenbeck Press.

Hart, Albert Bushnell. Manual of American History, Diplomacy, and Government. 12mo, pp. xvi–554. Cambridge: Harvard University.

Henry, George Garr. How to Invest Money. 12mo. pp. 121. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.

Mr. Henry has aimed to present nothing more than the simple principles of sound investment; he has refrained from invading the dangerous domain of speculation. He writes of various classes of securities and of their relative adaptability to the needs of different persons. The book is the outgrowth of his own experience as a banker. It deals with the bonds of railroads, industrial and public-utility corporations, and municipalities. A chapter is given to stocks.

Henshall, James A. Favorite Fish and Fishing. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 192. New York: The Outing Co. $1.25 net.

Hewlett, Maurice. The Spanish Jade. Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 242. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

Hornblow, Arthur. The Profligate. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 383. New York: G. W. Dillingham Co.

Horne, Charles F. The Technique of the Novel: The Elements of the Art, Their Evolution, and Present Use. 12mo, pp. 285. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Kittrell, Norman G. Ned: Nigger an' Gent'man: A Story of War and Reconstruction Days. 12mo, pp. 257. New York: The Neale Publishing Co.

Kleiser, Grenville. Humorous Hits and How to Hold an Audience: A Collection of Short Selections, Stories, and Sketch s for All Occasions. 12mo, pp. xiii–326. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1 net.

Mr. Kleiser's earlier book, entitled "How to Speak in Public," of which several editions have been sold, will commend to readers his new volume containing selections from contemporary writings, mainly humorous in character and fit for many social occasions. He has prefaced the selections with an article telling how to hold an audience.

Lampton, William J. Jedge Waxem's Pocket-Book of Politics. 16mo, pp. 62. New York: G. W. Dillingham & Co.

Leavitt, Sheldon. Paths to the Heights. 12mo, pp. 264. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1 net.

Lorimer, George Horace. Jack Spurlock—Prodigal. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

Lounsberry, Thomas R. The Standards of Usage in English. 12mo, pp. ix–309. New York: Harper & Bros. $1.50 net.

McCutcheon, George Barr. The Husbands of Edith. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 126. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

Sholl, Anna McClure. The Greater Love. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: The Outing Publishing Co. $1.50.

Stringer, Arthur. The Under Groove: A Novel. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 335. New York: The McClure Co.

Stuart, Eleanor. The Postscript. 12mo, pp. 194. New York: The McClure Co.

Wilder, Marshall P. Smiling Round the World. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 330. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

Mr. Wilder has made an amusing chronicle of his trip, which was to be expected of Mr. Wilder; but the reader will perhaps be surprized at the mass of interesting information he at the same time has given. He made his tour going westward from New York and returning by ship from Gibraltar. The illustrations were collected by the author, and many of them present scenes in which he personally had a part.

Williams, Jesse Lynch. The Girl and the Game, and Other College Stories. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 343. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

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CURRENT POETRY

Joel Chandler Harris.

BY FRANK L. STANTON.

I.

Summer is in the world, sweet-singing,
And blossoms breathe in every clod;
The lowly vales with music ringing,
High-answered from the hills of God.

II.

Yet hills, to dream-deep vales replying,
Sing not as if one flower could die:
He would not have the Summer sighing
Who never gave the world a sigh!

III.

Who heard the world's heart beat, and listened
Where God spake in a drop of dew;
And if his eyes with tear-drops glistened
The world he loved so never knew.

IV.

Its grief was his—each shadow falling,
That on a blossom left its blight;
But when he heard the Darkness calling
He knew that Darkness dreamed of Light.

V.

And that God's love each life inspires—
Love in the humblest breast impearled;
He made the lowly cabin-fires
Light the far windows of the world!

VI.

He dreamed the dreams of Childhood, giving
Joy to it to the wide world's end;
For in the Man the Child was living,
And little children called him Friend.

. . . . . .

X.

Wherever song is loved, and story
Cheers the world's firesides, there he dwells—
A guest regardless of earth's glory,
To whom Time waves no sad farewells.

XI.

From Life to Life he passed; God's pages
Shine with his name, immortal-bright;
One with the starred and echoing ages,
A brother to Eternal Light.

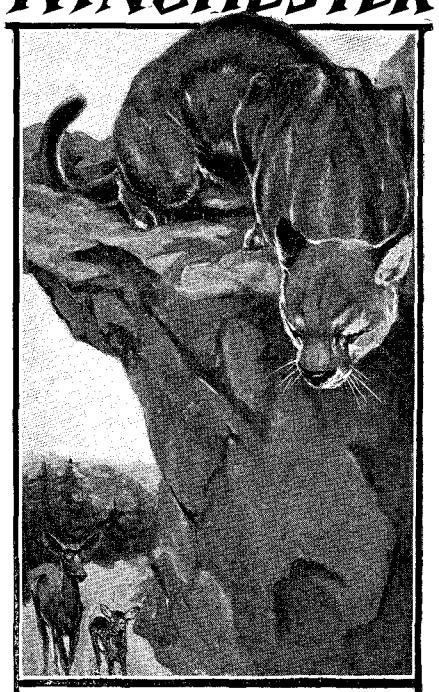
—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

PERSONAL

An Ideal French President.—The visit of President Fallières to England brings out the striking contrast between the French Presidency and that of the United States. As far as his relations to political parties are concerned, the position of Mr. Fallières resembles that of King Edward rather than that of Mr. Roosevelt. All governmental policies and matters of administrative detail are left to the Ministry, the Premier and the members of the Cabinet. In an article in *The American Review of Reviews* (July), Prof. Adolphe Cohn shows that in France the President is simply the head of the whole people, free from the partizan attitude and personal obligations which must encumber the chief magistrate who is also the leader of a political faction. For such a position Clément Armand Fallières seems admirably fitted. In the article just referred to, he is described as follows:

Broad-shouldered, perhaps a trifle overstout, tipping the scales at certainly not less than two hundred, rosy-cheeked, with a big fat hand, and a deep, jovial voice, tuned on purpose to utter a hearty welcome to every visitor; slow of gait, of course, but at the same time a hard proposition to others if they tried to move him from the stand he has taken, the President of France is a living antithesis to the French Premier of to-day. Spare of build, of nervous temperament, quick of motion, considering lost every minute spent otherwise than in fighting,

WINCHESTER



Self-Loading Repeating Rifles

These rifles are made in .32, .35 and .351 High Power calibers. They can be loaded and fired with great rapidity and are strong and handy from butt to muzzle. A point in their favor is the economy and compactness of the modern cartridges they handle. Like all Winchesters, they are reliable.

Full illustrated description of these wonderful rifles sent free upon request.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Protect Your Teeth

To prevent decay and the accumulation of tartar, the teeth should be thoroughly cleansed *night and morning.*

The purest and recognized best Dentifrice —prescribed by Dentists the world over and used by discriminating buyers for 58 years—is

Dr. SHEFFIELD'S (Antiseptic) Crême Dentifrice

(Established 1850)

3 One-Cent Stamps enclosed to the **Sheffield Dentifrice Co., 108 Broad St., New London, Conn.,** will bring to your home a sample tube (1-6 size). If you prefer a full size tube we will mail you one on receipt of **25c.** in stamps or coin—or, if you prefer, we will supply you through your dealer, if you will give us name and address.

The Original Tooth Paste

Don't use an inferior grade when you can obtain the best for practically the same price—choose a brand of established merit and insist upon having it. If you merely ask for a "good dentifrice," the ambitious clerk is apt to give you a brand on which the profit is largest.

Save the coupon on carton—it has a cash value.

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Mr. Clemenceau stands for party, and is not far from believing that there is no salvation outside of his own political church. President Fallières knows that there are many mansions under the blue sky of the Republic. His Prime Minister may indulge as much as he wants in vicious thrusts at his opponents, whose blows, moreover, he receives with a merry chuckle, which it is impossible not to admire. These opponents may come to the Élysée palace and be sure of being received with the same honest and good-natured smile that had congratulated the Minister upon his new display of his wonderfully witty vitality.

Such is the kind of President that France loves to have preside at the Élysée. He does not wield the big stick, he does not astonish the world by the kaleidoscopic changes of a many-sided personality, and he does not preach moral sermons. But the people feel that he is one of them. To the educated he is a lawyer of no mean acumen; to the masses, a peasant farmer proud of the good conditions of his land in and around the modest southern village of Mazenc. They all feel a personal interest in him. They know that every law-abiding citizen has a friend in the head of the state, and while they blame the Government for everything, from the high taxation or the costly foreign policy down to the state of the weather and the poor condition of the crops, they will absolve the President from any responsibility in their misfortunes.

A Founder of the W. C. T. U.—The recent death in Penn Yan, N. Y., of Mrs. Henry R. Sanford, wife of the senior institute-conductor of the New York State Educational Department, recalls the fact that she was one of the founders of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. The New York *Sun* publishes a letter of Mrs. Sanford's giving an account of an early temperance crusade and the organization of the society. To quote the letter in part:

"On Friday evening in December of 1873, Dr. Dio Lewis delivered a lecture in the regular lyceum course at Fredonia, N. Y. Mr. H. R. Sanford was secretary of the lecture committee, and to him Dr. Lewis offered to deliver a temperance address on Sunday evening if it were desired. A union meeting was held in the Baptist Church on Sunday evening, and the church was crowded. Dr. Lewis described a visitation of all places in which liquors were sold in his native village. His mother was a leader and she

A FOOD DRINK
Which Brings Daily Enjoyment.

A lady doctor writes:

"Though busy hourly with my own affairs, I will not deny myself the pleasure of taking a few minutes to tell of the enjoyment daily obtained from my morning cup of Postum. It is a food beverage, not a stimulant like coffee.

"I began to use Postum 8 years ago, not because I wanted to, but because coffee, which I dearly loved, made my nights long dreary periods to be dreaded and unfitting me for business during the day.

"On advice of a friend, I first tried Postum, making it carefully as suggested on the package. As I had always used 'cream and no sugar,' I mixed my Postum so. It looked good, was clear and fragrant, and it was a pleasure to see the cream color it as my Kentucky friend always wanted her coffee to look—'like a new saddle.'

"Then I tasted it critically, and I was pleased, yes, satisfied with my Postum in taste and effect, and am yet, being a constant user of it all these years.

"I continually assure my friends and acquaintances that they will like Postum in place of coffee, and receive benefit from its use. I have gained weight, can sleep and am not nervous." "There's a Reason." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

All this is possible without the unsightly kitchen range boiler with its extreme heat and many other drawbacks. With a Ruud Automatic Gas Water Heater connected to the water pipes in the basement, you merely turn any hot water faucet in the house for an unlimited supply of clean, hot water. Does not raise the heat of the house a fraction of a degree. Laundry, kitchen or bathroom — singly or all together—*it makes no difference*—the hot water comes in ten seconds from the time you turn the faucet — enough for a shave, a big wash, or twenty baths. The

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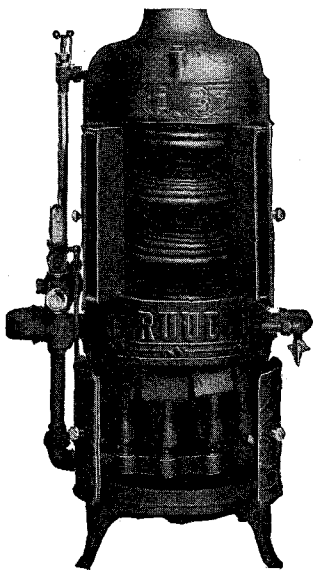
Water Heater



is the most wonderful of all household inventions. It burns gas, and *actually regulates its own fuel while in operation*, giving maximum results at minimum cost. The water flows scalding hot until faucet is closed, this simple act shutting off the gas altogether and stopping fuel expense. Adapted to natural or artificial gas.

Easy to attach in your basement to pipes already installed.

It takes a book to tell about it. Write for this FREE book to-day and for list of families in your vicinity who use the Ruud.

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(Facing the Lake Front Park)

ALL BRANCHES OF MUSIC

SCHOOL OF ACTING—OPERA—SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION—MODERN LANGUAGES

No school of its kind offers such comprehensive advantages. Has the strongest Faculty ever assembled in a College of Musical Learning.

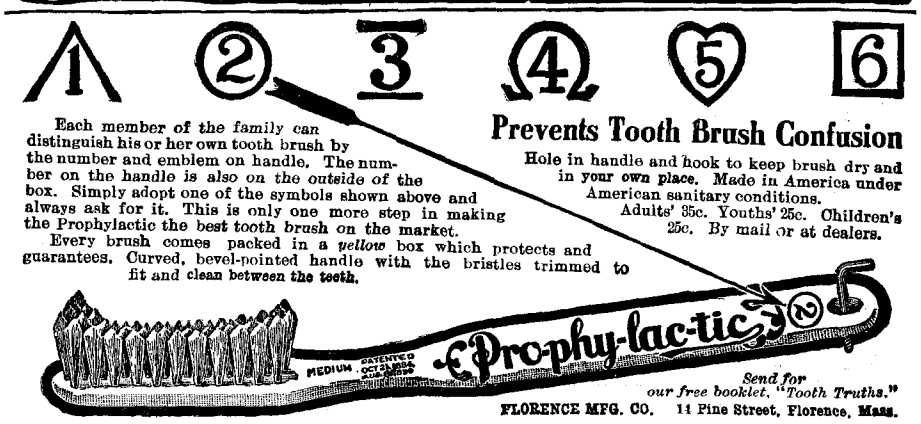
Investigation will demonstrate the superiority of this institution

43rd SEASON BEGINS SEPTEMBER 7

HUGO HEERMANN—The World-Renowned Violinist and Instructor—will continue to direct the Violin Department

CATALOGUE GIVING FULL INFORMATION MAILED FREE UPON APPLICATION

NOTE—Applications for the 45 Free and 150 Partial Scholarships will be accepted until August 29.



Each member of the family can distinguish his or her own tooth brush by the number and emblem on handle. The number on the handle is also on the outside of the box. Simply adopt one of the symbols shown above and always ask for it. This is only one more step in making the Prophylactic the best tooth brush on the market.

Every brush comes packed in a *yellow* box which protects and guarantees. Curved, bevel-pointed handle with the bristles trimmed to fit and clean between the teeth.

Prevents Tooth Brush Confusion

Hole in handle and hook to keep brush dry and in your own place. Made in America under American sanitary conditions.

Adults' 35c. Youths' 25c. Children's 25c. By mail or at dealers.

Send for our free booklet, "Tooth Truths."

FLORENCE MFG. CO. 11 Pine Street, Florence, Mass.

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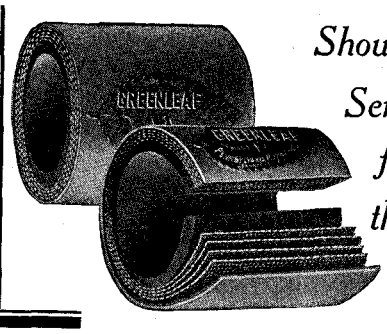
EVERY HOSE-USER Should Send for this



FREE SAMPLE

Every one of you laboring with an ordinary garden hose has been to a lot of bother and expense, fixing leaks, patching, bandaging, buying new sections. We want to show you how to avoid all this. When we send you this free inspection sample of

GREENLEAF LONG LIFE GARDEN HOSE

we send *with* it instructions for a series of tests, by which you can prove to yourself, point by point,

(a)—That this hose will not leak, peel, rot, or burst, even with years of hard service.
(b)—That it is the cheapest hose you can buy, not per foot, *but per wear and satisfaction per foot.*
(c)—That it will eliminate your hose troubles for good and all.

When you have tested this sample for ten minutes, you will know more about hose than ordinary experience could ever teach you. Send for the sample. Test the tough, live, new rubber. Cut it up with your knife. Separate it. Try to tear just ONE of its FOUR plies of strong fabric. Demonstrate for yourself every point we claim.

GREENLEAF Long Life Garden Hose is sold in the best hardware stores at 20c per foot. If your dealer can't supply you, we will fill your order direct, express prepaid, and guarantee satisfaction. Don't wait till next season—it will be as good as new then, after you have used it this season.

Write for the sample at once. Mention your hardware dealer. Address Dept. 15

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JEANNETTE, PA.

Mated pair billing, or kissing. From eggs to squabs in 4 weeks.

SQUAB BOOK FREE

Send for our handsome **1908 Free Book**, telling how to make money breeding squabs. We were **first**, our birds were largest and outsell all others. Our methods are widely followed.

PLYMOUTH ROCK SQUAB CO., 152 Howard Street, Melrose, Mass

The KLIP with the GRIP

A binder and loose leaf holder. No holes to punch or strings to tie. Instantly removable. Covers to order. Price list *free*. Sample dozen mailed for 75 cents.

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All the Standard Machines **Sold or Rented Anywhere at ½ to ⅓ M'f'r's Prices**, allowing **Rental to Apply on Price.** Shipped with privilege of examination. Write for Illustrated Catalog V.

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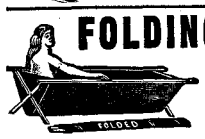


Weight 16 lbs. Costs little. Requires little water. Write for special offer.

M. L. IRWIN
103 Chambers St. New York, N. Y.

and other ladies employed Christian songs, prayers, and persuasion.

"At the close of his address the audience sat spellbound for some time, when Mr. L. A. Barmore, a leading business man, arose and, following a short earnest speech, proposed that a similar movement be commenced at once. Dr. Lewis was made chairman and Mr. Sanford secretary, and a large company of lady volunteers was quickly enrolled.

"The next morning we all met in the church and while the men remained at the church to pray under the leadership of Dr. Lewis, the ladies took up their line of march, two by two, to all the places where intoxicating drinks were sold. Mrs. Judge Barker led the procession. Mrs. Clemens, mother of 'Mark Twain,' walked with me.

"The ladies, with the consent of the proprietors, entered the saloons and sang Christian hymns, prayed, and pleadingly besought the men not to drink and the saloon-keepers not to sell. They were everywhere treated courteously. Visitations were continued daily for several weeks, and resulted in making Fredonia a no-license town. Both of the village papers openly advocated the cause.

"The Fredonia ladies at once decided to effect a permanent organization. Mrs. McNeil, who still resides there, was chosen president, and I was appointed a committee of one to prepare a constitution and by-laws. In that work the question of name must of course be met, as no suggestion as to that had been made, and there in my own home I decided to call the society the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, as suggesting the work that we were doing, and little dreamed of the marvelous development growing from that beginning."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT

That Settled It.—HE—"They say that people who marry soon grow to look alike."

SHE—"Then you must consider my refusal as final."—*Illustrated Bits.*

How He Advertised.—WIFIE—"Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers."

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers:

"Lost—A mangy lapdog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed, large reward."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The Canny Scot.—For once the American had discovered something British that was better than anything they could produce "across the pond." His discovery was a fine collie dog, and he at once tried to induce its owner, an old shepherd, to sell it.

"Wad ye be takin' him to America?" inquired the old Scot.

"Yes, I guess so," said the Yankee.

"I thocht as muckle," said the shepherd. "I couldna pairt wi' Jock."

But while they sat and chatted an English tourist came up, and to him the shepherd sold the collie for much less than the American had offered.

"You told me you wouldn't sell him," said the Yankee, when the purchaser had departed.

"Na," replied the Scot; "I said I couldna' pairt wi' him. Jock'll be back in a day or so, but he couldna' swim the Atlantic."—*New York Tribune.*

Dispelling His Fear.—COLLECTOR (warmly)—"I've been here a dozen times, sir, and I positively won't call again!"

MR. POORPAY (cheerfully)—"Oh, come now, old man, don't be so superstitious about making the thirteenth call; nothing will happen, I assure you."—*Puck.*

FLEISCHMANN'S COMPRESSED YEAST HAS NO EQUAL

SURBRUG'S ARCADIA MIXTURE

Its aromatic delicacy will surprise you. It is the most perfect blend of tobacco you ever put in your pipe—the highest class—it stands all by itself, the KING of mixtures.

A tobacco that your women folks will like to have you smoke at home—you may never have known the luxury of a pipe smoke before.

SEND 10 CENTS and we will send a sample.

THE SURBRUG CO., 132 Reade St., New York

Thread & Thrum Rugs

are different from all other rugs, as you can have the color scheme made to harmonize with your requirements. Wool or camel's hair weft, heavy and durable. If your dealer does not sell them, write for color card and price list to

Arnold, Constable & Co., Distributing Agents, New York.

THE THREAD & THRUM WORKSHOP, Auburn, N. Y.

Fowler's Florimel Lotion

feeds the skin and cellular tissues, giving a complexion of child-like purity; banishes redness, roughness, tan and sunburn, quickly heals chapped hands, face and lips. Its purifying and emollient properties make the skin exquisitely soft, smooth, white, and in its natural healthy condition. A fragrant, enjoyable toilet necessity of felicitous combination, appearance and quality, giving pleasing results and rare satisfaction. Ask for it, and take no substitute. There is nothing "just as good." Artistic booklet and generous sized sample bottle free by mail. Address

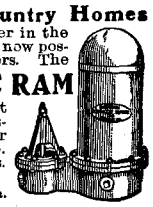
FOWLER, Manufacturing Chemist, New London, Conn.

City Conveniences in Country Homes

All the comforts of hot and cold water in the house, and running water at the barn, now possible for country residents and farmers. The

NIAGARA HYDRAULIC RAM

will pump water from any stream, just where you want it. Cheaper than a gasoline engine or windmill. Write for booklet K and guaranteed estimate. We furnish Caldwell Tanks and Towers.



NIAGARA HYDRAULIC ENGINE CO.
140 Nassau St., N. Y. Factory: Chester Pa.

Do You Shave Yourself?

If so, don't fail to send for our catalogue of shaving comforts and booklet on how to hone, strop and keep your razor in perfect condition—Send for it today, it's free.

BRANDT CUTLERY COMP'Y, 101 Chambers St., N.Y. City

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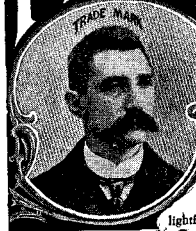

A Positive Relief For PRICKLY HEAT, CHAFING, and SUNBURN, and all afflictions of the skin.

"A LITTLE HIGHER IN PRICE, PERHAPS, THAN WORTHLESS SUBSTITUTES, BUT A REASON FOR IT."

Removes all odor of perspiration. Delightful after Shaving. Sold everywhere, or mailed on receipt of 25c. Get Mennen's (the original). *Sample Free.*

GERHARD MENNEN COMPANY, Newark, N.J.

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A Noisy Operation.—Mrs. Boorman Wells, the noted English suffragette, was describing at a dinner in New York a very disorderly suffragette meeting.

"The noise," she said, "can only be likened to the hubbub that I once heard coming from the nursery of a friend with whom I was taking tea.

"Terrified by this infernal turmoil, my friend and I burst into the nursery, breathless. The children, in a close group by the window, the baby in the middle, looked up calmly.

"'What on earth are you doing?' the mother demanded.

"'We've found,' said the oldest boy, 'poor grandma's teeth, and we're filing them down and fitting them on the baby.'"—*Evening Wisconsin.*

Did the Bishop Smoke?—When Dr. Creighton was bishop of London he rode in a train one day with a small, meek curate. Dr. Creighton, an ardent lover of tobacco, soon took out his cigar-case, and with a smile he said:

"You don't mind my smoking, I suppose?"

The meek, pale little curate bowed and answered humbly:

"Not if your lordship doesn't mind my being sick."—*Good Health.*

A United Family.—An old couple in Glasgow were in a very deprest state owing to dull trade.

Thinking their son in America would help them, they wrote, stating their trouble, and that if he did not help them they would have to go to the poor-house.

Three weeks passed, and then came a letter from their son, saying:

"Dear Mither and Faither—Just wait anither fortnicht an' I'll come hame an' gang wi' ye. Your affectionate son."—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

Bringing It to a Climax.—"I know what's passing in your mind," suddenly said the maiden as the habitually silent caller stared at her. "I know, too, why you are calling here night after night, appropriating my time to yourself and keeping other nice young men away. You want me to marry you, don't you?"

"I—I do!" gasped the young man.

"I thought so. Very well; I will."—*Judge.*

No Excuse.—A man addicted to walking in his sleep went to bed all right one night, but when he awoke he found himself on the street in the grasp of a policeman. "Hold on," he cried, "you mustn't arrest me. I'm a somnambulist." To which the policeman replied, "I don't care what your religion is—yer can't walk the streets in yer nightshirt."—*Des Moines Register and Leader.*

HEALTH AND INCOME

Both Kept Up on Scientific Food.

Good sturdy health helps one a lot to make money.

With the loss of health one's income is liable to shrink, if not entirely dwindle away.

When a young lady has to make her own living, good health is her best asset.

"I am alone in the world," writes a Chicago girl, "dependent on my own efforts for my living. I am a clerk, and about two years ago through close application to work and a boarding house diet, I became a nervous invalid, and got so bad off it was almost impossible for me to stay in the office a half day at a time.

"A friend suggested to me the idea of trying Grape-Nuts which I did, making this food a large part of at least two meals a day.

"Today I am free from brain-tire, dyspepsia and all the ills of an overworked and improperly nourished brain and body. To Grape-Nuts I owe the recovery of my health and the ability to retain my position and income." "There's a Reason."

Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich. Read "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

THE FIDELITY AND CASUALTY CO.

OF NEW YORK

1876 1908

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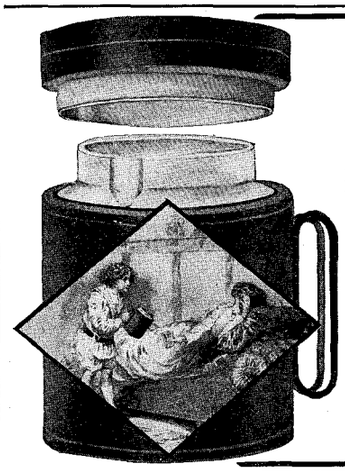

A preserver of cracked ice

Frigidor

keeps cracked ice all night or all day, or it keeps water ice-cold hours after ice is removed. That means cold drinking water all night close at hand for children, invalids and others—a saving of footsteps, ice and trouble.

The Frigidor is a household necessity, invaluable for many occasions. You cannot realize how handy it is until you use it. Holds a quart of liquid. Sanitary, scientific, substantial, and attractive.

Write for Booklet giving full description.

$1.50 Complete. At dealers

Ask your druggist, department-store or house-furnishing store for the Frigidor. If your dealer can't supply you write us his name, and we'll see that you get it.

Whitall Tatum Company

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BOSTON CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO SYDNEY

SAPOLIO H O P E SAPOLIO

shines brightly in a house where SAPOLIO abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin"—Try it in your next house cleaning

THERE'S only one way for YOU to know how leg-easy and strain-free the BRIGHTON is—get a pair and wear them.

Webbing is pure, stretchy silk that doesn't bind or chafe. Metal parts are brass nickel-plated and cannot rust. No metal touches the skin. The grip cannot become accidentally unfastened. Keeps the sock perfectly wrinkleless. 2,500,000 pairs sold last year.

Made in all standard colors, also in fancy striped and figured effects.
PRICE, 25 CENTS A PAIR, at your dealer's or by mail.
PIONEER SUSPENDER CO., 718 Market Street, Dept. "L," PHILADELPHIA
Makers of "Brighton" Garters, "Pioneer" Suspenders and "Pioneer" Belts.

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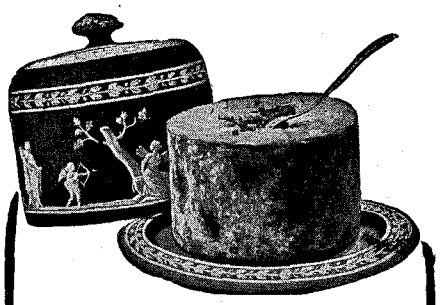


CHEESE

Just a little on Cheese is delicious. It adds zest to Welsh Rarebit, Macaroni with Cheese, Cheese Toast and Chafing Dish Cooking.

LEA & PERRINS SAUCE

THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Beware of Imitations.

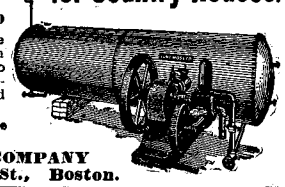
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agts., N. Y.

Water Supply for Country Houses.

THE PROBLEM SOLVED

No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. Any pressure up to 60 lbs. The ideal fire protection. Send for Illustrated Catalogue "O."

Let our Engineers figure out your needs.



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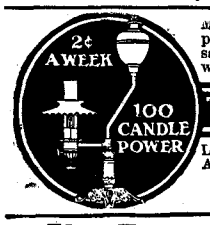

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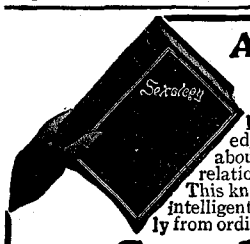

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CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign.

July 18.—President Fallières, of France, starts on a trip to Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and Norway.

July 19.—The celebration of the Quebec tercentenary is formally opened.

July 22.—The Prince of Wales arrives at Quebec and is heartily welcomed.

President Castro, of Venezuela, dismisses M. de Reus, the Minister of the Netherlands at Caracas.

The battle-ship fleet sails from Honolulu for Auckland, N. Z.

July 23.—The Prince of Wales and Vice-President Fairbanks exchange addresses at the Quebec pageant.

July 24.—The Sultan of Turkey proclaims the restoration of the Constitution of 1876, and calls for the meeting of an elective assembly.

Domestic.

GENERAL.

July 18.—Cardinal Gibbons and other Roman-Catholic prelates sail for Rome to attend the Pope's jubilee.

July 20.—Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell, and Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, are summoned before the Washington District Court of Appeals to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt of court.

July 21.—Bishop Henry C. Potter, of the Episcopal Diocese of New York, dies at Cooperstown, N. Y.

July 22.—President Roosevelt, speaking before the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., makes a ringing appeal for a "foot-loose," "hard-hitting" navy.

The United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh District, in Chicago, reverses the decision by which Judge Landis fined the Standard Oil Company $29,400,000.

July 23.—President Roosevelt directs the Attorney-General to take immediate steps for the retrial of the Standard-Oil case.

POLITICAL.

July 18.—W. H. Taft declares that the Republican National Committee will not accept campaign-fund contributions from corporations.

July 19.—Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arrives at Colorado Springs for a conference with Western party leaders.

July 20.—W. J. Bryan issues an appeal to the Democratic newspapers to start subscriptions for the national campaign fund.

July 22.—At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee Colonel Guffey is indorsed as State leader.

July 23.—W. J. Bryan announces that he will quit active work on *The Commoner* during the campaign and will devote its profits during that period to the Democratic campaign fund.

W. H. Taft submits his speech of acceptance to President Roosevelt.

July 24.—Governor Hughes, of New York, announces that he will accept a renomination.

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